MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- An undeclared cease-fire took effect late on 4 August after 20 hours of continuous Israeli bombardment of west Beirut from land, sea and air, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. However, sporadic firing continued early on 5 August though the situation was sufficiently calm to permit citizens to emerge from their shelters and inspect the damage, Beirut radio reported. More than 300 people were killed or wounded in the fighting, the radio said, and four hotels and nine hospitals were hit.

Israeli forces captured the Al-Awza'i refugee camp and also encircled the nearby camp at Burj al-Barajinah, according to reports and IDF statements carried by Jerusalem and IDF radios. The Israeli reports also said the IDF had taken over a 600 by 60 meter strip in the Museum area near the east-west Beirut contact line. The IDF spokesman disclosed that 18 Israeli soldiers were killed and 64 were wounded in the fighting, according to the radio. Another eight Israelis were injured when their vehicle was ambushed near Al-Kahhalah, east of Beirut, ITIM reported.

Confirming the Israeli advance in the southern suburbs, Voice of Lebanon said the IDF was near the Kuwaiti Embassy, and Beirut radio said the Israelis were approaching the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. However, in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces spokesman claimed that the Israeli assault was a failure and that the IDF lost 21 tanks and 14 personnel carriers and sustained more than 100 casualties, thus confirming the ferocity of the joint forces' resistance. The Israeli attack was an attempt to preclude a political solution, he said. While the Voice of Palestine denied reports -- many of them by the Voice of Lebanon -- that the Palestinians had shelled east Beirut, the radio earlier told people in the eastern sector that the joint forces should not be blamed for shelling areas in which the Israelis are based.

In the Al-Biqa' Valley, Israeli forces fired back at "terrorists" who had violated the cease-fire by shelling an IDF position northeast of Al-Qir'awn Lake, IDF radio reported early on 5 August.

Citing WAFA, Damascus radio reported that Palestinian guerrillas inside "occupied Palestine" shelled an Israeli settlement and some parked tanks on the night of 3 August.

Israeli Position -- If the "terrorists" do not leave Lebanon, "we will be forced to solve the problem, and no one should preach to us about this," Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Begin also said the fighting in Beirut will soon end and will be followed by a prolonged peace, according to IDF radio.

Reporting on Israeli-U.S. differences over Lebanon, IDF radio said that although President Ronald Reagan's latest message to Begin was "extremely unpleasant," a senior Israeli official considered that it should not change Israel's positions or objectives. Begin will reply to Reagan that the deterioration of the Beirut situation is not Israel's fault, but is a result of the "fact" that the "terrorists" have refused to leave and have been "leading envoy Philip Habib by the nose," Jerusalem radio said. Noting that the Cabinet will hold a special session on 5 August, Jerusalem television said Israel wants the United States to speed up the political solution that will lead to the PLO's departure from Beirut. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he was returning to Israel with a feeling that there are "problems" in Israeli-U.S. relations, according to IDF radio.

PLO Charges -- A Voice of Palestine radio commentary asserted that there was nothing new in the latest U.S. plan for ending the Beirut fighting. The commentary said the United States encouraged the Israeli "aggression" and aimed at eliminating the Palestinian problem and giving the Lebanese Presidency to Lebanese front military commander Bashir al-Jumayyil. It

went on to say the United States ignores Arab and international efforts to settle the Lebanon war and blocks all efforts other than its own. The commentary said U.S. anger over Israeli actions was "fabricated." In a related report, the radio said the United States is "coldly and recklessly" dealing with the issue and is giving Israel the time it needs to complete its "massacre."

'Arafat Messages -- In a message to the joint forces carried by the Voice of Palestine, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated that the Arab nations are with the Palestinian fighters as they defend the nation's "honor, pride and prestige." He said they are fighting with simple arms against a sophisticated U.S.-Israeli force and that martyrdom is the key to victory. In a message to a Muslim World League meeting in Saudi Arabia reported by SPA, 'Arafat appealed to Arab and Islamic nations to take a strong stand in support of the Palestinian fighters, who he said would not kneel before the invading force.

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

The Egyptian Government has "bypassed" the clause in the Camp David accords dealing with the Palestinian autonomy talks, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman told a Saudi magazine cited by KUNA. The spokesman added that Egypt is thinking about giving the Palestinians more "guarantees."

Reacting to this statement and the remarks the Egyptian foreign minister made to LE MONDE regarding maintaining normal relations with Israel, Jerusalem sources cited by HA'ARETZ said that if Egypt appeared to abandon the Camp David accords, Israel might annex Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Meanwhile, IDF radio reported that the Egyptian Government has delayed the return of its ambassador to Israel.

Inter-Arab Affairs

After the leaders of the PDRY and YAR visited Saudi Arabia and Syria to discuss Arab solidarity in the current situation and the holding of an Arab summit, it was agreed to send envoys to various Arab states to plan the summit, the YAR information minister said in an interview in Amman with an Amman television correspondent. He added that the summit will be held next week.

Commenting on the Yemeni presidents' meeting with Saudi King Fahd, a JANA political editor warned that the Saudi role is "merely cosmetic" and its efforts for Arab unity are doomed to failure, JANA reported. The JANA editor accused the Saudis of strong "suspicious links" with the Lebanese Phalangist Party and asserted that the Saudis supplied it with weapons.

Iran-Iraq War

After a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the Ramadan offensive was a warning that if Iraq does not "come to its senses," Iran will implement the "rest of its war plans," IRNA reported. He said the accusation that Iran threatened the Gulf states is ineffective propaganda. He added that it sent delegations to these states to assure them that Iran is no cause for their concern.

Regarding the upcoming Baghdad nonaligned summit, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the reputation of the nonaligned will be harmed if the summit convenes in Baghdad. He said the 1 August car bomb attack in Baghdad carried out by the Iraqi Mujahidin Movement was "very appropriate." In an interview with IRNA, an official in the movement said the attack showed that Baghdad is an unsafe place for the nonaligned summit, and he threatened the lives of summit participants.

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'ARAFAT MAKES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI INTENTIONS

NC050618 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] In a press statement to the correspondent of the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said the Zionist invasion forces are trying to divide nationalist Beirut from east to west and from north to south in order to launch attacks along several axes. However, these forces have not been able to achieve all their specific military goals. He added: Politically, the Zionist onslaught is aimed at influencing the internal Lebanese situation. The attempt to occupy Mansur Palace, the temporary headquarters of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, reveals part of the Israeli plans. It is obvious, Abu 'Ammar said, that the Zionists want to occupy west Beirut, but they are trying to slow down the achievement of this goal. They only admit to part of their plans in order to curtail Arab and international reaction. In conclusion, Abu 'Ammar said the battle is continuing.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE

LD042254 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2210 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Mecca, 4 Aug (SPA) -- In a message to the constituent assembly of the Muslim World League meeting here, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has reaffirmed that the people of Beirut and those defending it decided from the very outset to stand their ground and not kneel before the might of the invasion. He said they fully believe in God and justice and have resolved to resist. In his message, which was read at the evening session of the assembly, 'Arafat said the whole world has been unable to stop the Zionist aggressors' savage invasion of Lebanon; in fact, it has been unable to lift the non-Islamic siege of Beirut or to stop the bloodshed, as blood continues to pour out of the bodies of the inhabitants of Beirut and Muslims in the city.

In his message 'Arafat pointed out that the losses resulting from the Zionist aggression amount to 30,000 dead and wounded, 10,000 missing, 1 million homeless and 3 Lebanese towns and 14 Palestinian camps destroyed. 'Arafat called on the Islamic nation to wage a jihad as a religious and national duty for as long as Jerusalem remains in the hands of the Zionist occupation. He said: From the heart of steadfast and besieged Beirut and from among the debris of destruction, I appeal to our Arab and Islamic nation to take a serious and decisive stand in support of its brothers who are being besieged for the cause of God, justice and the homeland.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM JOINT FORCES, AMAL

NC041613 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received the following cable from the command of the joint forces and Amal movement in Beirut garrison:

We remain steadfast in our positions, sharing with you this historic stand in defending what remains of the honor and dignity of this nation in order to write with our blood the future of our children, who will raise the flag of victory over Jabal 'Amil, over every grain of the homeland's soil and over Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine.

VOP SAYS 'NOTHING NEW' IN NEW U.S. 4-POINT PLAN

NC041926 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1805 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Various media have spoken of the new U.S. four-point plan. Is this really a new plan? What are its aims? Why does the U.S. administration present it as the U.S. plan of anger over the recent Israeli actions, foremost among which is the devastation the U.S.-Israeli war machine caused last Sunday to many areas of the Lebanese nationalist capital?

These questions come to the mind of the citizen and fighter in nationalist Beirut and perplex him. These questions find their answers in the following facts:

1. The U.S. administration has extended the scope of its maneuvers in the past few days to the extent that it thought it impressed the world that it is at loggerheads with Israel or at least has marginal differences with it over its destructive military operations against Beirut, particularly against last Sunday's black operation.

Following his meeting with Shamir, Reagan appeared to be angry. He said he cannot tolerate such a situation. It would have been possible to give in to the impressions Reagan wanted to create if the U.S. administration had declared its intention to implement the Security Council resolutions, which it approved, including Resolutions 508 and 509 that provide for unconditional Israeli withdrawal to the international border. By failing to do so, the United States has not expressed the anger of the U.S. President. Consequently, its difference with Israel is fabricated, particularly since we haven't yet forgotten that the United States itself decided upon the aggression and set a timetable for it, and since it encouraged and prepared the ground for it at the international level by opposing the world community.

2. The United States has so far prevented any local, Arab or international intervention to solve the problem. It resisted all Arab and European plans and paralyzed all attempts to end the invasion crisis in a just way based on the principles of right, justice and international law. The U.S. administration has so far paralyzed all efforts, other than its own, and withheld from all parties the right of intervention, mediation or seeking solutions. Paralysis remained the master of the situation concerning both the international organizations and the efforts exerted by more than one state to achieve a just solution.

3. In all this, the United States proceeds with its plan as if the entire world had no business with the extermination of the Palestinians and with separating the Lebanese problem from the Palestinian problem. The United States seeks to arrange matters in Lebanon according to its own whim, particularly the conduct of the presidential election campaign. The United States has proposed Bashir al-Jumayyil as the president to be imposed on all Lebanon. The battles last Sunday and today are nothing but a step toward giving the presidency to Bashir al-Jumayyil.

All this explains that the U.S. administration has come up with nothing new and that the U.S. anger over the recent Israeli actions is fabricated anger, the aim of which is to cover the terroristic and bloody Israeli destruction of Beirut and to dampen tempers regarding the U.S. role which seeks to realize two aims: the exist of the Palestinians from the political, geographic and demographic map, and giving the presidency to Bashir al-Jumayyil.

VOP CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON ISRAELI ACTIONS

NC041701 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1612 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Brothers: A U.S. diplomatic [word indistinct] has disclosed that the Zionist enemy is beginning to overrun nationalist Beirut by gradually nibbling away at the city. He disclosed the U.S. stand, which lacks seriousness, particularly when Zionist Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

News agencies have said the U.S. President expressed his wrath at the Israeli savagery and acts of violence against nationalist Beirut. A U.S. spokeswoman has stated that the new Israeli operation does not benefit the current peace efforts.

This stand indicates how coldly and recklessly the United States is dealing with the massacre the occupation authorities are committing against a besieged city with a civilian population of hundreds of thousands who are deprived of all basic needs.

This U.S. stand confirms the following:

1. The United States accepts this operation. The planned criticism directed toward Israel is actually directed toward some American and international circles that condemn the barbarism of the Zionist enemy.

2. It is clear that the United States is not serious about adopting a strong new stand that would restrain Israeli military actions.

3. The United States fully agrees with the Israeli policy of evicting the Palestinian fighters under the political conditions Israel proposes.

4. By this stand, which disregards the massacres, the United States is giving Israel all the time necessary to complete its massacre and is providing it with a grace period enabling it to create a fait accomplis which would benefit it in the operation of evicting the Palestinian fighters.

The battle, however, is continuing and the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters will not permit Israel or the United States to realize their aims.

BAHRAIN

DEPUTY AMIR RECEIVES CALL FROM YAR, PDRY LEADERS

JN041956 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Manama, 4 Aug (WAKH) -- YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today telephoned the Bahraini deputy amir, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah. They briefed him on the outcome of their visits to Saudi Arabia and Syria intended to unify Arab ranks.

His Highness Shaykh Hamad voiced Bahrain's readiness to participate in any meeting on the ministerial or summit level in order to restore Arab solidarity and to back the nation's fateful causes.

KUWAIT

MINISTER DISMISSES 'RUMORS OF IMPENDING CHAOS'

GF041040 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[By Ahmad al-Jarallah]

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 3 -- Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said today that despite the tensions in the region, the internal security of Kuwait was as good as could ever be.

In an interview, the interior minister dismissed rumors of impending chaos and upheavals in the country as baseless. At the most, disturbances in Kuwait were confined to disputes over rents and traffic accidents, he maintained.

Security forces had not recorded any incident that had political shades, leave alone the talk of an upheaval. Shaykh Nawwaf said the main reason for Kuwait's security even in a region torn with dissension was the reliance on the cooperation of citizens. It was the citizen himself who was interested in a stable Kuwait and hence the success of the various measures taken by the government.

Shaykh Nawwaf was asked about the collective security pact that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries were expected to sign. According to some reports in other papers, a collective pact was expected to be signed sometime in October this year. As is well known, Saudi Arabia has signed bilateral pacts with the other members of the GCC, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Shaykh Nawwaf replied that the collective agreement was a matter that was now being studied by experts. He emphasized that coordination between existing security systems in the member states of the country should be developed first, in a manner that was complementary. That could lead to a collective accord. He said Kuwait was coordinating security arrangements with other GCC states. This was a step which would eventually lead to a collective pact. These were the reasons why the experts were right now studying the whole matter.

Shaykh Nawwaf welcomed the ratification that had been reached between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia on the neutral zone. "I am quite glad about this agreement. Links between our two countries are so close that they transcend agreements. However, such ratifications define the interests of the two parties and individual citizens."

This accord on the neutral zone between the two countries followed the meeting of GCC members in At-Ta'if on July 11 and 12. It deals among other things with 875 Saudis who own various plots in the Kuwaiti sector. The Kuwaiti Government has requested that the matter of the ownership of these plots be looked into by the end of January. A joint committee has been formed to fix the compensation these Saudi owners are to get when Kuwait reclaims its lands.

A KUNA report on the matter says that reciprocal permits would be granted to workshops and other professional establishments in the neutral zone. It means that if there is a Kuwaiti shop keeper in the Saudi zone with a number of employees, he ought to be able to get residence permits from the Saudi Government until such time that he has the contract to run a particular shop or establishment. It is reciprocal.

The owners are also supposed to deport their employees once their contract runs out. This accord between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will thus lead to a clear demarcation of the border between the two countries. There will then be no neutral zone. The KUNA report concludes that "Saudi Arabia had only recently reached another accord with Iraq on delineating their international borders while a final Iraqi-Kuwaiti agreement has not yet been concluded over their common borders.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON GCC SECURITY AGREEMENT

GF031709 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Report on Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad statement given to AL-QABAS correspondent 'Amid ash-Shinti]

[Text] Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad has said a new law on expatriate residency that is to be issued soon will solve many problems, and the upcoming Riyadh meeting of GCC interior ministers in October will witness the signing of the security agreement among the region's states.

In an exclusive statement to AL-QABAS, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said other meetings of the Kuwaiti-Saudi joint committee on the neutral zone will be held soon. He added that these meetings are considered a coronation of the stage reached so far in the two countries' relations in all fields and in the full coordination between them in various aspects.

The minister saluted the steadfastness of the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon and reiterated Kuwait's call for convening an emergency summit conference to discuss the Lebanese crisis. He said Kuwait has continued its efforts to stop the massacre.

The interior minister affirmed to AL-QABAS that the ministry has finished preparing a new law on expatriate residency based on previous experiences. He said the law, which has taken all possibilities into consideration, is aimed at facilitating the work of expatriates and resolving all problems in accordance with Kuwait's slogan that everyone in it should live in security and stability.

He also stressed that the ministry will continue its mission in order to serve the country and the citizens. He praised the police personnel who offer everything for the security and prosperity of citizens.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said the next GCC interior ministers meeting, to be held in Riyadh in October, will witness the signing of the first security cooperation agreement among the GCC states, and this meeting will be preceded by an experts' meeting in order to coordinate among the new proposals of each state on the proposed agreement which was approved by the experts during their meeting in Bahrain.

The minister praised the cooperation currently existing among Gulf states and said this is a pattern of what all Arab relations should be like. He said this cooperation has made big strides in coordinating all aspects of the political and economic fields.

He expressed hope that circumstances will permit him to tour the GCC states this winter in response to previous invitations, with the aim of bolstering this cooperation.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad saluted the steadfastness of the Palestinian Revolution in Beirut and its confrontation of Israel's savage aggression and murdering of civilians. He praised the steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinians peoples and added that Kuwait continues to make efforts to stop the massacre and that Arabs must bear their responsibilities, forget their differences at this stage, stand as a single united force before the Israeli enemy and work in order to reach a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestinian people's question. He affirmed Kuwait's support for the Revolution and Lebanon and urged the Arabs to hold an emergency summit conference, which Kuwait called for since the first day of the war. He also welcomed any Arab action in order to serve this goal.

OMAN

ENVOY LEAVES FOR SAN'A' WITH QABUS MESSAGE

GF040921 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Ambassador Musallam ibn 'Ali al-Busa'idi, head of the Arab Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, left this morning for San'a' with a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus to his brother, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the fraternal YAR within the framework of fraternal bilateral consultations and contacts. The message pertains to bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest. The ambassador was seen off at the airport by the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the YAR ambassador to Oman.

QATAR

AMIR RECEIVES CALL FROM YAR, PDRY LEADERS

JN042126 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2035 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 4 Aug (WAKH) -- His Highness Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a telephone call this evening from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The three leaders exchanged opinions on the current Arab state of affairs and the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

They also considered the possibility of holding an Arab summit conference to mend the rift in the Arab ranks in order to mobilize all Arab energies, serve the unity of Arab ranks and bring about Arab objectives, particularly the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil under leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO.

The two Yemeni leaders briefed the Qatari amir on the outcome of their recent tour of Saudi Arabia and Syria and the results of their talks with the leaders of these states.

SAUDI ARABIA

MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE MEETS IN MECCA 4 AUGUST

LD041600 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1345 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Holy Mecca, 4 Aug (SPA) -- The opening session of the emergency session of the Muslim World League Constituent Council convened this morning in holy Mecca. Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-Baz, director general of the Scientific Research Department, Deliverance Department, Islamic Call Department and the Guidance Department and chairman of the council, gave an opening speech in which he stressed that the Palestinian cause is foremost among the causes in which the council is interested. He stated that it is the duty of all Muslims to support the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their cause, to solve the problem and to demand that the aggressors who have trespassed across borders and invaded Lebanon be deterred. He appealed to the superpowers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, to stop the hemorrhage the Israelis have caused.

Shaykh ibn al-Baz concluded his speech by thanking the council members for responding to the invitation and expressing his hope that the council will emerge with practical resolutions and decisions that will help lift the injustice from the Palestinians and Lebanese.

The secretary general of the Muslim World League, Shaykh Muhammed 'Ali al-Harkan, made a speech in which he affirmed that what is happeing in Lebanon now is nothing but a base and evil plot aimed at destroying the Islamic jihad spirit represented by the Palestinian Resistance movement, and then at liquidating the Islamic presence entirely so that there will be no voice calling for jihad. He explained that what is happening in Lebanon is the prelude for a wider and bigger conspiracy in which our enemy will isolate one country at a time and liquidate it. This aggression, he said, would not have achieved its objectives had it not been for the support it receives from international Zionist forces.

He pointed out that the present situation of the strugglers in Lebanon calls for quick action to save them by all available means and for making the leaders of the Islamic nation face their responsibilities according to their historic Mecca declaration.

President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, gave an address in which he expressed his thanks to the kingdom for its continuous support of Islamic issues.

The PLO representative to the kingdom and member of the league's Constituent Council, Abu Hisham, gave a speech in which he affirmed that this barbaric battle will not stop because the Israeli beast and those behind it are working to spread Israeli hegemony over the entire region and turn it into sectarian ministates.

The address of the president of the Turkish Cypriot state, Rauf Denktash, was read. He affirmed his support for the just Palestinian cause and demanded action to force Israel to withdraw its invasion forces from Lebanon.

The council is scheduled to resume its meeting this evening.

RADIO LAUDS SAUDI POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE

LD042156 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From "The Arab World in a Week" program]

[Text] The national responsibility shouldered by Arab leaders requires freezing inter-Arab differences and heeding the call of pan-Arab duty to stand united in the face of the Zionist Israeli threat to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and to the Arab nation as a whole. These threats call for the restoration of Arab solidarity as a basic necessity dictated by the hard and crucial Arab times for facing the aggression and the threatening dangers.

The policy of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom toward the Palestine question is declared and constant. Time makes it even more firm and constant. The least that can be said about this policy is that it is in line with international traditions and usage and stands for giving the rights to their owners and for not seizing the land of others by means of force. In maintaining its policy the kingdom endured numerous hardships because of pressure exerted by the enemies of the Arab nation and their attempts to win Arab support for incomplete solutions for the Middle East crisis that can never lead to the peace that is sought by all: a peace based on right and justice.

Although its attitude toward any solution proposed for the Middle East question in general and the Palestine question in particular is honorable, well-known to all and shuns controversy, the Saudi Arabian kingdom makes it a point to reiterate occasionally its attitude at international and other conferences. In so doing it is prompted not by any desire for publicity or the mere utterance of statements but by conditions and changes which are usually accompanied by campaigns aimed at casting doubt on the attitudes of some countries toward the most important and most sensitive of causes and at attempting to change the bright picture by a gloomy one involving support for solutions for which the enemies of the Arab nation seek to secure aggreement.

The sound road which should be pursued -- if a solution is to be found for the Middle East problem -- is the road delineated by the Saudi Arabian Kingdom on more than one occasion and which it continues to reiterate now: There can be no peace in the region without the acceptance and recognition of all the principal elements that constitute the strong foundation for a just and comprehensive peace that can ensure withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. Full recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination in their land and homeland under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO, is also necessary.

This is the sound and clear road pursued by the kingdom through which a solution can be envisaged for the problem of the Middle East. It is a straightforward road free of ambiguity. It is not founded on oppression, aggression and the usurpation of the rights of others by force. It stands for justice, freedom, peace and good for all. In its entirety it does not depart from the resolutions and recommendations reached within the United Nations and elsewhere and which are supported by all those who seek genuine peace in the area.

UAE

ZAYID RECEIVES BENDJEDID MESSAGE IN GENEVA

JN041501 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1410 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, 4 Aug (WAM) -- UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid dealing with the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

Al-Akhdar al-Ibrahimi, adviser to the Algerian president, conveyed the message when he was received by the president at his Geneva residence this afternoon. His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of Umm al-Qaiwayn, attended the meeting.

YAR

YAR, PDRY LEADERS ARRIVE IN SAN'A' 4 AUGUST

News Statement Issued

GF041911 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the country; and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salim, president of the republic and commander general of the armed forces, and their accompanying delegations returned to San'a' from Damascus at 1515 today following their joint national mission to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic, during which they held talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Hafiz al-Asad.

A spokesman for the joint Yemeni delegation has released a news statement in which he said: The talks of the brother presidents of both parts of the homeland with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Hafiz al-Asad focused on the developments of the serious situation in Lebanon in view of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and siege of Beirut. The two leaders offered practical proposals to adopt a united Arab stand in order to confront the attack and criminal and savage annihilation operations that are being carried out by Zionism against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. This stems from the two leaders' realization that the seriousness of the Zionist aggression will [word indistinct] the entire efforts of the Arab nation.

The spokesman added: King Fahd and President Hafiz al-Asad responded to the proposals of Pres 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad concerning the call to convene an urgent summit conference to discuss the practical measures the Arab countries are requested to adopt at this time. Thus, brothers 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and Salim Salih Muhammad, the foreign ministers of both countries, have been assigned the mission of visiting Libya, Morocco, Algeria and (?Tunisia). Brothers 'Abdallah Ahmad and (?Ahmad Husni), ministers of state, will visit the Arabian Gulf states, while brothers Hasan al-Lawzi, [YAR] information and culture minister, and 'Abd al-Wahid (?Fari'), head of the Foreign Ministry's Arab homeland department [country not specified] will visit Iraq and Jordan.

The spokesman of the joint Yemeni delegation announced that it has primarily been agreed to hold a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers during the next few days [words indistinct] the agenda of the (?summit) conference. Brothers Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and [words indistinct] will hold contacts with the rest of the Arab leaders on this issue.

Leaders Meet

GF041913 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon at the Presidential Palace in San'a' chaired by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the southern part of the homeland, and President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander general of the armed forces.

A number of senior officials of both countries attended. The results of the two presidents' visit to Saudi Arabia and Syria and the efforts of both Yemens to convene an urgent Arab summit during this week were discussed. The two presidents have continued their contacts with Arab kings and presidents on the success of convening the conference.

PDRY

PFLO RADIO COMPLETES CARRYING DRAFT CONSTITUTION

GF040640 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Brother listeners everywhere, allies and friends of the Omani revolution: Today we broadcast for you the fifth and final installment of the draft constitution of the National Alliance in Oman, presented by the PFLO. The text of the draft constitution of the National Alliance in Oman continues as follows:

Article Eleven: Penal code:

1. The penalties of the United Omani National Front are: notice, warning, membership suspension and expulsion.

2. The implementation of these penalties shall depend upon the type of violation, its gravity or recurrence.

3. The above-mentioned penalties -- with the exception of the expulsion penalty -- will be implemented by the General Command according to a two-thirds vote of its members on parties, political and popular organizations, and national figures who belong to the National Council. The expulsion penalty of these parties, organizations and figures must be approved by the National Council by a two-thirds vote of its members.

4. The penalties of notice and warning will be implemented on a branch command member by the branch command with a two-thirds vote of the members. This also applies to the membership suspension penalty if the maximum period of suspension is 6 months. The penalty of suspending membership for more than 6 months and the expulsion penalty of a branch command member must be approved by the General Command.

5. The notice and warning penalties of a regional command member will be implemented by the regional command itself with a two-thirds vote of its members. The same will apply to the membership suspension penalty if the maximum period of suspension is 6 months. However, a membership suspension penalty of more than 6 months and the expulsion penalty of a regional member must be approved by the branch command.

6. The notice and warning penalties of a front committee member will be implemented by the front committees themselves with a two-thirds vote of their members. The penalties of suspending membership or dismissal of front committee members and other members who have secret positions outside the committees will be implemented by the regional command with a two-thirds vote of its members.

7. All commands are asked to inform the next higher command of any penalties adopted on suspension of membership or dismissal as soon as the penalty decision is adopted or implemented. If the higher command rank find any mistake in the penalty decision adopted by a lower command, it has the authority to ammend the decision as it deems appropriate and inform the lower command. The latter should abide by and adhere to this ammendment.

8. It is the right of any member on any level not to have a penalty decision exercised against him until his views are heard and until this is discussed with him. He must abide by the decision thereafter.

Article Twelve: The front's financial resources:

(A) The front's financial resources consist of the following:

1. Membership fees and donations by members.
2. Donations by the front's domestic supporters.
3. Donations by the front's supporters and friends on the Arab and international levels.
4. Official aid from fraternal and friendly countries.

(B) The parties and organizing political forces will pay their monthly membership fees according to a rate decided by the National Council or by the General Command if the National Council is not convened. The size and financial ability of each group are to be taken into consideration when this rate is decided.

(C) .Membership fees are not to be collected from members of the parties and organized political forces who pay their monthly membership centrally.

(D) The monthly membership fee of a front member is the sum of 4 Omani riyals or its equivalent in other currencies, except for students who need pay only half of this sum.

(E) If desired by the donating party, the front will announce the donations made by organizations, members, friends and supporters and will report the donations to the front's members and the masses.

Article Thirteen: The front will sponsor the expenses of full-time members who are dedicated to struggling activities as well as those of their families. It will provide maintenance for families of martyrs and detainees who have no other support. Support will also be provided to afflicted families and individuals who are harmed in the struggle.

Article Fourteen: The General Command will propose regulations to organize earnings and expenditures and will submit these regulations to the National Council for ratification.

Article Fifteen: The organizational structure mentioned in this Constitution, whether on the level of the General Command or the branches, is considered a primary organizational structure subject to development and ammendment by the National Council in view of what practice and the development of the alliance will reveal. The General Command has the authority in emergencies to establish temporary organizational bodies even if there is no mention of such in the Constitution. Official approval of such bodies is the responsibility of the National Council when it convenes.

Brothers, this was the fifth and last installment of the draft constitution of the National Alliance in Oman, presented by the PFLO.

KAMAL HASAN 'ALI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LE MONDE

PM041455 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali interviewed by Eric Rouleau in Paris -- no date given]

[Text] Egypt, isolated and treated almost as a pariah by most Arab countries, and abused by the PLO since its separate peace with Israel, is now emerging from its diplomatic ghetto thanks to the war in Lebanon. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak was given a warm welcome in Saudi Arabia at King Khalid's funeral in mid-June; Kuwait, and then Iraq, invited Cairo to send a representative to the Nonaligned Movement's meetings. The Arab press in general is paying tribute to President Mubarak, usually contrasting him with his predecessor, Anwar as-Sadat.

From his first days in office, the new Egyptian head of state took a rather firm line toward Israel, and at the start of the Lebanese war strongly condemned the Jewish state's "aggression." His representatives have resumed contacts with the PLO, while Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian foreign minister and deputy prime minister and Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, have been advocating a "balanced" solution to Washington and various European capitals.

On his way back from Washington, where he was received in particular by Mr Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz 28-30 July, Kamal Hasan 'Ali had a series of talks on Monday, 2 August, with Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, Quai d'Orsay Secretary General Francis Gutmann and Serge Boidevaix, Director of the North Africa and Middle East Department, before being received by Mr Mitterrand this Tuesday.

"My talks with the French leaders," he told us, "are fundamentally different in nature from those I had in Washington. Since Paris and Cairo have identical positions on the conflict, I have come here to coordinate our action in favor of a lasting peace, and to determine when the debate on the French-Egyptian draft resolution should be reopened in the Security Council."

That document aims at achieving a comprehensive solution to several closely linked aspects of the conflict: a cease-fire in Beirut, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon to enable the latter to regain its unity and sovereignty and the outline of a solution to the Palestinian conflict based on mutual recognition by the Israelis and the Palestinians.

"Although I did not succeed in winning the United States over to the document," the Egyptian foreign minister said, "we have not given up hope of persuading it to support it in the Security Council. A U.S. veto would not help the cause of peace. I must say that President Reagan's position has changed since my last visit to Washington on 11 June. AT that time he fully espoused Israeli ideas, namely that the fedayeen should leave Beirut unconditionally before the establishment of a so-called strong government in Lebanon, which would secure the withdrawal of the Syrians and Israelis. Today, the U.S. leaders are more realistic. They have set themselves two objectives: to defuse the Beirut "bomb" in the short term and to settle the Lebanese crisis by securing the withdrawal of all foreign forces, while paying particular attention to the Palestinian problem on that foundation."

Kamal Hasan 'Ali thinks the evolution of the U.S. attitude is clearly "inadequate." The Palestinian Federation [Centrale] cannot leave Beirut and give up its arms, he maintained, without political and diplomatic prospects being opened up for it.

"In my talks with President Reagan and Mr. Shultz, I urged the United States to initiate a dialogue with the PLO. Three new facts," I told them, "should prompt them to do so: the ''Arafat documents' in which the latter agrees to implement all UN resolutions; agreement reached in Jidda under the terms of which the Palestinians formally pledge, before the Arab League, to withdraw from Beirut; the PLO's official approval of the French-Egyptian draft resolution, which explicitly refers to Resolutions 242 and 338 and advises mutual recognition of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples."

The Egyptian foreign minister did not meet with a final refusal. Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz asked him for "time to think." However, he does not have many illusions. He feels that the United States does not want a trial of strength with Mr Begin and will therefore continue to demand from Mr 'Arafat "unilateral and unconditional recognition of Israel" before opening any dialogue with the PLO.

"That is a great pity," the Egyptian foreign minister commented, "because that deadlock will ultimately do considerable damage to U.S. interests in the Middle East and is likely to deal a blow to the Camp David agreements."

The initial repercussions of the war in Lebanon on Egyptian-Israeli relations are worrying, he revealed. Opinion on the Nile is outraged by the brutality of the Israeli army's intervention and by the loss of life it has inflicted on civilians. The Islamic movements are likely to be strengthened by this violent Judeo-Muslim confrontation. The process of normalization between Cairo and Jerusalem has been "99-percent frozen." The negotiations on "autonomy" for the Palestinians in the occupied territories can no longer be resumed, and for good reasons. "For our Israeli partners," 'Ali said, "autonomy is an end in itself, whereas in our view it ought to lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state as soon as possible."

The Egyptian foreign minister fears the worst, "if Beirut is taken by storm." He murmured, "I do not see how we could continue to maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel...."

'ALI ON U.S., FRANCE VISITS, OTHER TOPICS

GF040453 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from Paris early today concluding visits to Washington and France. He conveyed two messages from President Mubarak to U.S. President Reagan and to French President Mitterrand on the situation in Lebanon.

Upon arrival, his excellency said in a statement that he will present a detailed report to President Mubarak on the outcome of his talks in Washington and Paris. He added: The objective of meeting President Mitterrand was to convey a verbal message from President Mubarak that focused on the Lebanese crisis and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Views were also exchanged on the steps Egypt and France are currently taking in the Security Council. As for the rest of the world, we contacted the United States and the European community.

His excellency said: In view of continued consultations in the Security Council, some countries have sought to amend the Egyptian-French project, including the PLO, the United States and the Soviet Union. These amendments can be discussed in the future, and there should be coordination between Egypt and France on points that could be accepted as amendments in a way that would not strip the project of its content. This can be done in the next step.

His excellency said: We are aware that the United States can move with Israel to contain the crisis, whether in Beirut or Lebanon in the future, or to resolve the issue in the future.

On the visit that Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, is currently making to Romania, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Romania is in contact with Egypt, Israel and the Arab countries. Therefore, consultations are underway with Romania in light of its recent moves.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that if Beirut is stormed it will affect relations between the Egyptian and Israeli peoples.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS MIDEAST SITUATION

PM041301 Cairo MAY in Arabic 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, interviewed by Sana 'as-Sa'id in Cairo -- no date given]

[Excerpts] [Question] One of the strange ironies was that in March -- 2 months before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon -- Menahem Begin proposed what he called a Mediterranean pact under which Mediterranean countries would undertake to resolve conflicts among themselves through negotiations and not allow war to become a political means.

[Answer] There is a clear contradiction between what Menahem Begin called for and what he has done in Lebanon. The events in Lebanon and the Israeli invasion clearly show that there are those whose words are not matched by their deeds or who say things and contradict them. That statement was most likely a camouflage and strategic deception before the invasion, something many countries do.

[Question] Many people fear that the situation will worsen following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Others even believe Israel will probably threaten other neighboring countries such as Syria and Jordan. What is your opinion?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is a major blow to peace in the area. Unless the Palestine problem is solved thoroughly, the situation in the area will deteriorate greatly.

[Question] The U.S. role in the area has been undermined and has been strongly criticized by Arab popular and official quarters. What role would you like the United States to play in the present urgent crisis and the subsequent resolution of the problem?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the United States can resolve the matter by bringing pressure to bear on Israel: the matter is in the hands of the United States. There is no better evidence of this than the fact that it provides Israel with arms and all kinds of aid. If the United States wants a solution it can bring about a solution.

[Question] The United States is indulging in a stand that is frustrating to the Arab nation by continuing to support Israel alone with arms.

[Answer] The United States may have reasons that I do not know about. What matters now is that the Arab nation's security is in danger. I believe that should an Arab understanding be reached now this would bring great pressure to bear on the United States, which in turn would put pressure on Israel to curb its actions.

[Question] The Lebanese events have exposed both the Soviet Union and the United States. Some people even believe that a conspiracy is being hatched by the two sides. While the United States has joined efforts with Israel in the Lebanon operation so the country will become a U.S. sphere of influence, the Soviet Union has made no move for the sole reason that its concern is focused on areas adjacent to its border, such as Iran.

[Answer] I do not call this conspiracy. It is the game of nations. If we look at the world map we find that the world is divided into three parts: the Eastern camp under the Soviet Union's leadership, the Western camp under U.S. leadership, and the rest of the countries that comprise the Third World such as Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. While we find that the rules of the international game and balance between the Eastern and Western blocs are being observed in the main areas of conflict, such as in Europe, in that both sides maintain a balance and do not interfere in one another's affairs. [sentence as published] Consequently, no tension could arise that would lead to a hot conflict between the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances since there is a balance that both sides observe. There is no better evidence of this than detente, the nuclear arms limitation agreements and other such things.

[Question] What is your opinion of the view that Israel's invasion of Lebanon has benefited certain parties in the area as well as the United States, while it has harmed the Soviet Union?

[Answer] This is being given as an explanation for the Soviet Union's moves on other fronts. If the Soviet Union feels its interests in the area have been harmed it will seize the opportunity to benefit from the situation by looking for another front on which to recoup its losses. The matter is only one of international conflict in which each side tries to find new spheres of control and influence. The absence of a unified Arab will for comprehensive Arab security has contributed to this situation.

[Question] For this reason it is believed by some people that the Iranian invasion of Iraq was merely a Soviet reaction to the U.S. presence in the area or, rather, a practical translation of Mr Brezhnev's message to Reagan during the first week of last June.

[Answer] Iran is considered one of the countries least amenable to international influence; Khomeyni's regime is not a regime that fully submits to a superpower. It might ask for help without anybody necessarily dictating its will to it. Therefore, it can be said that both powers are trying to gain ground: the United States does not wish to lose Iran or Iraq. The same thing goes for the Soviet Union. Here we can perceive the sensitivity of the international game. When Ethiopia began invading Somalia the United States hastened to give military aid to Somalia. This shows that there is a conflict between the superpowers in areas where international balance has not yet been achieved and the rules of the international game have not yet become clear.

[Question] Does this mean we will remain the victims of the game of balance between the superpowers in the area?

[Answer] This is due to the absence of an Arab will which, if it asserts itself, can neutralize all this. For this reason I would say that the coming 10 years will be the most critical period in the history of Arab security. If the Arab nation wishes to live after the next 10 years its representatives must get together in order to lay down the basis of a national Arab security and a comprehensive Arab strategy.

[Question] Let us go back to the question of the crises facing the area at present, particularly the events that might result from the Iranian invasion of Iraq and the possibility that Iran might emerge as a strong military power in the area, which might disturb the political balance.

[Answer] The Iranian invasion of Iraq definitely constitutes a danger to Arab Gulf security. The Gulf countries are bound to be worried. Any country thinking of its security should take into consideration the growing military strength of its neighbor. For this reason Egypt calls for the establishment of peace between the two countries. If Khomeyni claims that he has no designs on Iraq why the invasion? A peaceful solution is the ideal solution for both sides. If they have claims on each other there can only be solved at the negotiating table, particularly since both countries are Islamic.

[Question] C ı Egypt alone serve as a counterbalance to Iran in the area?

[Answer] As Egypt has often declared, Gulf security is of utmost importance to it, because it is part of the security of the Arab nation. There is no doubt that Egypt is an important element of the Arab nation. But, at the same time, Egypt does not impose itself on anybody. If it is called upon to give assistance or aid then the situation will be duly considered.

[Question] The United States has not moved despite the dangers threatening the Gulf states. It gives the excuse that to provide protection for the Gulf requires closer military cooperation with its countries and greater strengthening of its ties with the area. Something that requires the presence of bases for it in the area, which the Gulf countries so far still reject.

[Answer] This is illogical. For some time we have been saying that the Arab countries, including Egypt and the Gulf states, have sufficient capabilities to defend themselves. There is no question that if the state concerned does not have an adequate sustained military strength then the bases are of no value. There is no better proof of this than the fact that the United States has had bases in many countries and has been forced to leave them. On the other hand, the United States has a very large fleet in the Indian Ocean, which is in fact a big and powerful mobile base. It also has bases on Diego Garcia, Masirah Island and other facilities. Therefore, this is a flimsy excuse. Another point is that there is no longer anyone who would give bases on his land without him being satisfied with such an arrangement and without his higher interest being compatible with it.

[Question] Are the circumstances conducive, in the midst of current events, for the Arabs to deal confidently with the United States?

[Answer] He who deals with the two adversaries usually meets resistance. [as published] The United States today is the friend of Israel: it protects it and provides it with great capabilities. Indeed, it is these capabilities that have enabled Israel to invade Lebanon. Would it therefore be possible under the present circumstances for the United States to ask the Arabs to give it bases? This is contradiction in itself. How can the Arabs give the United States any facilities in the area when up to now it has no definite stand on the Palestine problem? Moreover, the term "bases" has become abhorred and therefore it would say that it is possible to have facilities. The Arabs may give the United States such facilities if it solves the Palestine problem. However, as long as the problem is outstanding and the Arabs see their Palestinian brothers in Lebanon being subjected to all kinds of liquidation, killing and humiliation at the hands of the Israelis, the Arabs will feel bitterness toward the United States. The Arabs wonder how Israel can invade an independent state like Lebanon for no reason and with no legal justifications and yet the United States does nothing to stop such an invasion. After that, how can it come and ask the Arab states for bases?

[Question] When you talk about strategic Arab security, is this confined to the armed forces or does it include other elements?

[Answer] Of course it is not confined to the armed forces but includes other elements, including the need for a strong military industrial base. All facilities for such an industry exist, but they need financing.

[Question] Speaking of the military industry, it is said that Egypt intends to develop the joint military production agreement with the United States so Egyptian factories will manufacture and produce U.S. weapons similar to the joint production system currently in force between Egypt and Britain and Egypt and France.

[Answer] Industrialization in cooperation with the United States is currently being carried out. We have many industrialization projects. Our strategy is going acccrding to plan, and we do not wish to publicize it before it is completed. Everything is making steady progress.

[Question] What about the M-60 tank and F-16 aircraft deals?

[Answer] Delivery is going according to plan and a precise system that involves no delay. We have received shipments of M-60 tanks and of F-16 aircraft.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY

LD041430 Kuwait KUNA in English 1131 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Riyadh, Aug 4 (KUNA) -- The Egyptian Government has relinquished the item in the Camp David accords dealing with the so-called Palestinian autonomy talks, a spokesman for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was quoted here Wednesday as saying.

The Saudi AL-YAMAMAH magazine quoted the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ra-uf Ghanem, as saying, "We have now bypassed the stage of autonomous rule talks." He added that his government now thinks of giving the Palestinians more guarantees than those included under the item on autonomy in the Camp David accords concluded, under U.S. sponsorship, between Egypt and Israel in 1979.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman attributed his government's stand to Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He said the U.S. administration has assured his government that emphasis on resolving the Lebanese crisis will not hinder the U.S. from giving consideration to the Palestinian question.

"There are clear promises that the American administration will tend to the settlement of the Palestinian question within the next few weeks", the spokesman added.

Ghanem pointed out that Egypt will agree to 'host' some Palestinian factions provided this will be part of an Arab plan and an acceptable political settlement of the problem.

EGYPTIAN, PLO OFFICIALS RESUME MEETING IN CAIRO

GF041438 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] An official meeting was held this afternoon between the Egyptian side, which was headed by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the PLO side, which was headed by Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member. This meeting comes within the framework of the meetings Egypt is holding with the PLO in order to confront the Lebanese crisis and help the Palestinian people.

HAMMADI WARNS 'MAJOR POWER' AMBASSADORS ON LEBANON

JN042027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA) -- Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has informed the ambassadors of the five UN Security Council permanent member states of Iraq's profound concern about the criminal military operations carried out by the forces of the Zionist entity in Lebanon. During a meeting he held today with the ambassadors of the USSR, the UK, France and the PRC and the official in charge of the U.S. interests section in Baghdad, Hammadi asserted the operations carried out by the Zionist forces were aimed at wiping out the Palestinian Resistance. He referred to crimes of killing and destruction by the Zionist forces against the Arab people of Palestine and Lebanon and their savage attacks against the people of west Beirut.

Hammadi said the Iraqi Government strongly denounces these Zionist acts and calls on the major powers to exert their utmost [efforts] in taking practical and decisive measures to stop the actions of the Zionist enemy, which has flouted all international norms and has held the international community in contempt, and to shoulder their responsibilities toward this crime against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Iraq's government, he added, fully supports the Palestinian Resistance and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and stresses the responsibility of the international community and the big powers concerning the events in Lebanon.

Hammadi told the ambassadors that the criminal acts of the Zionist forces in Lebanon will only enhance the determination of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation to regain their rights and defend the Arab countries by every means available. Hammadi pointed out that what was happening in Lebanon is intolerable and that the imperialist powers' silence, their collusion with the Zionist entity and their support for it, have encouraged this entity to continue usurping Palestine, expanding at the expense of the Palestinian people and carrying out further aggressions. Hammadi added that Iraqi foreign policy and that of the Arab countries will eventually depend on the development of the cause of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and on the foreign countries' positions with regard to the Zionist entity's actions against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries.

COMMUNIQUE NO 800: BASRA, KHANAQIN SHELLED

JN041600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA) -- Iraqi Armed Forces have killed 12 Iranian enemy personnel and wounded others. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique issued here this evening said the Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and Khanaqin today causing damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 800 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The war that was started and imposed on our proud country by the ruling clique in Iran enters its 24th month today. The brave sons of Iraq, who are adhering to their principles and noble human values, are achieving great victories for their dear homeland and great people. They are inflicting on the enemy forces great material and human losses and imposing on them ignominious defeats.

The brave Iraqi soldiers will, God willing, continue their daring operations against the enemy forces until the tyrant Khomeyni clique sees reason, takes the path of right against wrong, renounces its plots and blatant aggression and respects Iraqi sovereignty, territorial integrity and the dignity of our people. Last night and today, known enemy losses at the front were 12 dead and a number of wounded. The rancorous enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and Khanaqin today causing damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 August 1982

KURDISH 'MASSES' HAIL PRESIDENT'S LEADERSHIP

JN041840 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The masses of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region have hailed the recent Revolution Command Council's [RCC] decisions on the region, and saluted President Saddam Husayn's lofty humanitarian stands. The masses expressed complete readiness to defend the nation. This came in the following cable that was sent to President Saddam by those participating in the expanded meeting held at the autonomous region's Legislative Council headquarters this morning:

We are meeting in Irbil, the center of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region, under the slogan raised by Your Excellency: I believe in carrying the prosperity of the autonomy forward to the end; in strengthening the autonomy through ideas, experience and character; and in promoting its power in the service of Iraq. We are honored to renew our pledge to continue standing behind your wise leadership in order to realize the aims of our triumphant revolution and achieve a decisive victory over the Iranian enemy and force it to accept right and peace.

The masses of Kurdistan hail the recent RCC decisions on the autonomous region and your lofty humanitarian stands concerning autonomous region affairs. The masses reiterate their complete readiness to defend the nation and preserve the solid borders of Iraq against all unjust attacks. We salute our heroic armed forces which defend the nation and Iraq's dignity and honor. We salute the souls of our martyrs who fell in the glorious battle of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah for the sake of the glory of the nation, homeland and people.

[Signed] Those taking part in the Irbil meeting

This morning, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president and RCC member, made a speech at the expanded meeting at the headquarters of the Legislative Council of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region to explain the dimensions of the humanitarian decisions issued by the RCC concerning this region. In his speech, Ma'ruf said the July Revolution resulted in popular democracy for the people in general and additional rights for our Kurdish people. It established stability and security in the Kurdistan region.

Ma'ruf said: The special support given to the autonomous region by the party and revolution leadership, headed by President Saddam Husayn, had a great effect in realizing widespread development in the various social and economic fields in an unprecedented manner. The achievements of the July Revolution have laid the basis for the comprehensive progress of the Iraqi people. Crowning these achievements was the law of autonomy which is now an established fact. Ma'ruf added that the firm confrontation of Iranian aggression has not stopped the progress of our people and has not diverted them from strengthening the growing experiment of autonomy. The vice president said: Our expanded meeting follows the Iraqi celebrations of the 14th anniversary of the July Revolution and the third anniversary of President Saddam Husayn's assumption of the leading position in the party and state leadership. It is indeed a happy moment to find that, while the people are celebrating the July Revolution anniversary all over Iraq, our armed forces are achieving great victories over the Iranian enemy, which attempted to desecrate our sacred soil.

YAR, PDRY ENVOYS ARRIVE, EXPECT ARAB SUMMIT

JN041912 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] YAR Information Minsiter Hasan al-Lawzi arrived in Amman via Ar-Ramtha this evening on a 1-day visit to Jordan. On the aims of this visit, Al-Lawzi said the following to our correspondent Dawud 'Umar Dawud:

[Begin videotape] My colleague, head of the Arab administrations office at the South Yemeni Foreign Ministry, and I carry a message from brother leaders Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with the Yemeni efforts to consolidate Arab efforts to confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut and the Palestinian Revolution. The message also contains a complete explanation of the steps taken by the two leaders during their visits to Saudi Arabia and Syria, the results of these visits and the expected response of our brothers in Jordan for the same purpose. Other envoys have been sent by the two leaders in light of the results of the talks in Saudi Arabia and Syria to Algeria, Libya and Morocco. They will return to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. We will also leave for Baghdad, following our visit to Jordan, for the same purpose. We hope this effort, which we feel the Arab nation badly needs, will prove successful because we are performing a role desired by all Arab leaders.

[Question] Is the aim of the two presidents' visits to realize Arab solidarity in light of recent developments?

[Answer] Of course, and to agree on holding an urgent Arab summit meeting. The tangible signs for holding such a meeting have appeared, a great Arab response has now been obtained and we hope the meeting will be held very soon.

[Question] Do you have any idea when the meeting will be held?

[Answer] There is no doubt that it will be held next week.

[Question] Next week?

[Answer] Next week, and it will be up to the foreign ministers who will meet on Saturday, God willing, to decide on the place and date of the conference.

[Question] Where will the foreign ministers meet?

[Answer] The current possibility is Tunis. [end videotape]

KING HUSAYN, QUEEN NUR RETURN FROM UK 4 AUGUST

JN041810 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned to Amman this evening following a 2-week visit to the UK.

Returning with their majesties was Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces.

AL-JUMAYYIL WANTS DEPARTURE OF ALL FOREIGN FORCES

NC042123 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, our capital, is burning, and its Lebanese residents -- our kinfolk -- are dying. Therefore, we have no right to continue to act as spectators watching the fire and death as if we were destined for these things.

The above statement was made this evening by Lebanese Forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. He added: West and east Beirut are suffering an injustice and the Lebanese -- Muslims and Christians -- are suffering an injustice throughout Lebanon. Therefore, let's not wait for a solution to come to us as a gift from abroad; salvation is ultimately our responsibility. Therefore, I exhort all Lebanese to take a conscientious stance for history so that we may meet with each other to end the tragedy of west Beirut by ousting the armed Palestinians and by saving Lebanon through the departure of all non-Lebanese forces from the entire homeland.

AL-WAZZAN ON PALESTINIAN RESPONSE TO PROPOSALS

NC050900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Authoritative government sources have said the Palestinian response to the recent proposals regarding arrangements for the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon was positive and was received with satisfaction by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, because it is apt to facilitate the start of the departure process and the devising of the necessary arrangements for this purpose.

Asked about the validity of these reports, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan confirmed them, saying that the Palestinian Resistance leadership conveyed the response to him around midnight on Tuesday -- before yesterday, the day of the mad and inauspicious bombardment.

'SOURCES' EXPECT POLITICAL CONTACTS TO INTENSIFY

NC050843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Intensive contacts took place this morning between President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and U.S. envoy Philip Habib with a view to working out a specific political formula to save Beirut from the destruction it is facing.

Informed sources expect the political contacts to intensify during the present truce today to achieve a political plan acceptable to all parties, particularly to Israel and the PLO as the two parties most concerned in the crisis.

These sources have said that in his activity and the new ideas he will raise, the U.S. envoy will proceed from the recent position of the U.S. administration following the wide-scale Israeli attack on Beirut.

JOINT FORCES SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES BEIRUT ATTACK

NC041540 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1427 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The joint forces military spokesman today refuted the allegations of the Israeli military spokesman and the enemy's foreign minister, Shamir, who claimed that the object of the Zionist assault is not to occupy west Beirut but to tighten the siege on the Palestinians. These two statements were made in the wake of the failure of the enemy's attack today.

The joint forces central command military spokesman has issued the following statement:

1. The assault from Beirut's port does not extend to areas where there are Palestinians, who are 8 km away from this axis. Concerning west Beirut, this axis is north of the besieged city.

2. The same thing applies to the advance along the racecourse and the Museum area.

3. The occupation of the Lebanese Army logistics barracks and the Henry Shihab barracks is a direct aggression against the Lebanese Army and not against the Palestinians.

4. The enemy has admitted the ferocity of the resistance he has met. Our forces estimate that the Zionist enemy's losses are 21 tanks and 14 personnel carriers destroyed and more than 100 soldiers killed or wounded. This confirms the extent of the ferocity of the resistance which our forces put up to foil the enemy's attack.

5. The enemy has fired on the besieged city, including all its residential areas up to Al-Hamra' street -- tens of thousands of shells. Are all the inhabitants of these areas Palestinians as the enemy alleges?

6. The enemy pushed an armored division and a mechanized infantry division into the city -- which he has surrounded from every direction -- and attacked on four main and three secondary axes from the north, east and south. This is in addition to the naval support and the naval landing operations which have been frustrated at the military beach. Isn't this a major attack?

7. The enemy's attempts to resort to fabrications to justify his aggressive action confirm the extent of his failure and the setback to his arrogance, which he often threatened and hinted at in a military solution.

8. Philip Habib, the Lebanese and French Governments and all our friends know that this attack comes at a time when the enemy has rejected Security Council Resolution 516 on the cease-fire and the dispatch of international observers. It also comes at a time when the enemy has felt the progress made in the political discussions toward finding a solution to the Beirut crisis. The U.S. envoy himself admitted progress on this solution; the Lebanese Government and the national leaders as well as the French and Saudi Governments have become acquainted with it.

The enemy's aggression is a hateful, irresponsible and stupid attempt to preclude a political solution and advance, what he claims, to a military solution which has been a disaster for him. The enemy has failed in this solution.

HADDAD TO FIGHT WITH IDF TO LIBERATE BEIRUT

NC050641 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Free Lebanon Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad has issued the following new statement to the Voice of Hope correspondent:

Since our main objective has been, and still is, to liberate Lebanon from the Syrian and swindler [Palestinians] occupiers and since the IDF operation is in harmony with this objective, we have decided to participate in the fighting at the side of the IDF in order to liberate the capital, Beirut. Let all understand that this action by us is directed against the Syrians and the swindlers only and not against any Lebanese. On the contrary, it is in the interests of Lebanon and all the Lebanese. May god give us success in achieving this dear objective so that freedom, unity and independence will return to Lebanon and the Lebanese. Long may you live and long may Free Lebanon live sovereign, free and independent.

GEORGE HAWI COMMENTS ON BEIRUT SITUATION

AU031430 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[CTK report, datelined Beirut/Aden/Paris/Jakarta/Rabat/Tel Aviv: "The Lightning Attack Has Failed; Israel Has Violated the Armistice; It Is Escalating Murderous Actions"]

[Excerpt] Beirut -- Israel cannot cover up before the world public opinion the barbarism and vandalism which it has been perpetrating these last 2 months in Lebanon. The peace forces in all countries are constantly pointing this out. Demonstrations are being held in the socialist countries, and the Nonaligned Movement has expressed its protest. Even the UN Security Council in its resolutions No 508 and 509 has clearly voiced its disapproval of the havoc wreaked by the Israeli invaders in Lebanon, George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, told a CTK reporter in Beirut.

The Lebanese communist's representative particularly stressed that it is the socialist states, headed by the Soviet Union, who are consistently unmasking the imperialist substance of the current events in Lebanon. The latest Soviet proposals are right in placing emphasis on three main demands: the removal of the blockade of west Beirut, a political resolution of the critical situation; and the proposal to convene a representative international conference which could contribute to a just settlement of the Palestinian question. These initiatives , submitted by L. Brezhnev, are important not only for the Palestinian movement, but also for Lebanon. The Lebanese Communist Party fully supports them and states that it is the United States that in striving to push through a solution which would isolate Lebanon from the other Arab countries, George Hawi said. In the interests of a just solution of the conflict, it is imperative to find international guarantees.

We demand that world public opinion see to it in every possible way that the danger of a massacre in west Beirut is averted, the secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party said.

SYRIANS, JOINT FORCES REPULSE ISRAELI OFFENSIVE

JN042120 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2055 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] We have just received the following:

A military spokesman has stated the following: This morning, 4 August 1982, the Israeli enemy violated the cease-fire in west Beirut, shelled our forces stationed there from land, sea and air and also shelled most of the residential areas and all Palestinian camps.

Our forces and the forces of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement clashed with the enemy with all weapons as of 0300, and after ferocious battles that lasted all day long managed to prevent the enemy from achieving its objectives, repulsed it on the axes of At-Tayyunah, the Museum, Al-Barbir, Bdaru and Sami as-Sulh and destroyed the seaborne assault at Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda'. The enemy was able to achieve some advance toward the airport and Al-Awza'i.

The enemy suffered heavy losses of which the following were observed: the destruction of 40 tanks, armored personnel carriers and excavators and the killing or wounding of no less than 150 men.

Our losses were: 31 martyred or wounded and 3 tanks, 8 vehicles, 2 armored cars, 1 fuel tanker, 1 radio station, 2 field guns and 2 mortars destroyed.

AL-ASAD SEES OFF YAR, PDRY LEADERS 4 AUGUST

JN041311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left Damascus at 1100 today at the end of a visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who saw off the two Yemeni leaders at Damascus International Airport.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES CABLE FROM SYRIAN COMMANDER

JN041104 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from the commander of the Syrian units in Beirut. The following is the text of the cable:

Your cubs in Beirut, officers, NCO's and soldiers are translating your directivies on the anniversary of their Arab army with sacrifices, courage and steadfastness. They are watering the soil of Lebanon with their blood in defense of the nations' dignity and honor. Their slogan is: Victory or martyrdom!

DAMASCUS: IRAQ ACCEPTS IRAN'S CONDITIONS TO END WAR

JN042145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Saddam Husayn, head of the Iraqi regime, has sent a message to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia stressing that he accepts the Iranian conditions to end the war he has been launching against Iran for 2 years now.

Citing the Iraqi ambassador in Riyadh, Shafiq ad-Darraji, who held a press conference in Riyadh today, reports said Saddam Husayn has sent a message to King Fahd stressing that the Iraqi regime accepts the Iranian conditions to end the war. These conditions are: the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory, naming the side that started the conflict and paying war reparations to Iran.

REAGAN WARNS OF 'GRAVE IMPLICATIONS' FOR RELATIONS

TA042210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. President demands that Israel immediately stop all military action in west Beirut and maintain the cease-fire, otherwise, there will be grave implications for Israeli-U.S. relations. Our correspondent in Washington Shalom Qital has learned that these are the contents of the sharp message President Reagan sent to Prime Minister Begin tonight. Our correspondent notes that this is the sharpest message President Reagan has sent to Prime Minister Begin since he entered office. However, it does not specify punitive measures by the United States against Israel.

Our correspondent adds that the message was sent a few hours ago but has not reached the prime minister for some reason. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz then summoned Israeli Ambassador to Washington Moshe Arens to his office and handed the message to him. The ambassador telephoned the prime minister immediately and relayed the message to him. He later left for New York to brief Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is leaving for Israel tonight. Our correspondent notes that anger and criticism of Israel are growing in the U.S. administration, which believes that IDF's actions have damaged Philip Habib's efforts.

Message 'Extremely Unpleasant'

TA050713 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0618 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- live]

[Text] Is a confrontation to be expected with the U.S. administration due to the crisis in Lebanon? This morning there was no clear-cut reply to this question but some people were ready to say that if such a confrontation occurs Israel will withstand it. In his message, the U.S. President did not explicitly mention punitive measures against Jerusalem. However, the message he delivered is clear: If Israel proceeds with its current policy, the adminstration may impose sanctions.

This morning, political circles also noted the U.S. abstention at the UN Security Council in the vote condemning Israel. Although the Americans prevented the approval of sanctions by the United Nations, its abstention is regarded as another warning signal to Jerusalem.

The President's message, received by the prime minister last night, was defined as extremely unpleasant. Nevertheless, a senior government source this morning told us: It should not change Israel's positions or objectives. The decisions made in Washington yesterday relied on incorrect and exaggerated reports originating in Beirut. It was further noted in Jerusalem that the terrorists' changes of tone came in the wake of Israel's military pressure, even if they do not point at a real willingness to leave the city, at least not at this point.

The defense minister, in a meeting yesterday with U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affaires Bill Brown, raised similar accusations. In reply to the American questions about firing initiated by the IDF at the airport area and about traffic on the Galerie Sim'on axis, the defense minister said: Indeed, it is difficult to see what is happenin at the airport from the U.S. Embassy. However, when I was touring the airport, shells fired by the terrorists landed on the airport and Israel withheld its fire part of the time.

Sharon criticized even more sharply U.S. reports regarding traffic along the Galerie Sim'on axis.

The site is located within a few minutes' driving distance of the U.S. embassy. Had your people checked the situation in the field they would have found that the IDF is altogether not moving along this axis.

The defense minister again made it clear that Israel will not allow the terrorists to fire under the cover of the political negotiations.

In conclusion, it appears that the ball is once again in Israel's court. The prime minister will reply to the President's message. Other answers will obviously be expressed in the field. The foreign minister will return to Israel from the United States today and will report on his impressions. The Cabinet may hold an extraordinary session to contemplate the political and military situations.

Begin To Reply

TA050615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] There is still no official reaction in Jerusalem to the message sent by the U.S. President that reached Israel yesterday. However, government sources told our correspondent Razi Barqay that Israel is not scared and that, in any case, it will explain to the United States that the deterioration in the situation in Beirut is the outcome of the terrorists' rather than the IDF's activities. Razi Barqay reports from the studio:

[Barqay -- live] It has been learned this morning that Mr Begin is going to send a reply to the U.S. President. Among other things, the prime minister will write that the deterioration of the situation in Beirut is not Israel's fault, but is a result of the fa that the terrorists have until now refused to leave and have been leading envoy Philip Habib by the nose. The President will be told that Israel has been waiting for a political solution with patience and forbearance and it still hopes that such a solution is attainable. However, the time that has elapsed has been exploited by the PLO -- militarily, as well -- and Israel could not go along with it.

As stated, this morning Jerusalem has not yet officially reacted to President Reagan's message. It is felt that this is a grave development in bilateral relations. However, we were told that Washington must understand that Israel's patience is also running out. This was stated in the wake of President Reagan's remark, that his patience was running out.

The Cabinet is awaiting the return of Foreign Minister Shamir and only then will a special session be convened. The items on the agenda: The UN Security Council resolutions, the military situation in Beirut and, of course, relations with the United States.

It was again reiterated in Jerusalem this morning that Israel's basic objectives in Lebanon have not changed: removing the PLO and, later, the departure of the remaining foreign forces. We are not interested in sitting in Lebanon for long, it was noted in Jerusalem.

'Senior Source' on Siege

TA050858 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Yosef Harif, Ilan Kfir and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] Israel will not ease the pressure on the PLO in Beirut until it receives an authorized timetable for its evacuation. This was stated this morning in Jerusalem by a senior source close to the prime minister.

At the same time, Jerusalem fears that the sharp tone of the message sent to Prime Minister Menahem Begin by President Ronald Reagan will reinforce the PLO in its refusal to leave west Beirut and, in the end, could increase the need for an IDF break into the city.

Last night doubts were expressed in Jerusalem about President Reagan's ability to remove the terrorists from Beirut, as he promised in the message to the prime minister.

SHAMIR ON 'PROBLEMS' IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA041954 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1950 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says this evening he is returning to Israel with a feeling that there are problems in Israeli-U.S. relations. In an interview with Arye Meckel in New York, Minister Shamir added that Israel is prepared, at the moment, too, to cease fire in Beirut, provided that the other side also maintains the cease-fire. Shamir said that one cannot demand [lidrosh] an attacked army not to return fire.

CHIEF OF STAFF ON TIGHTENING OF BEIRUT SIEGE

TA041940 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by defense affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay on 4 August -- place not given -- videotaped]

[Question] What, in your estimation, is the major achievement of the fighting last night?

[Answer] We have achieved the goals we set for ourselves, namely, entry into and takeover of the high areas -- open, not built-up areas -- located between the two refugee camps of Al-Awza'i and Burj al-Barajinah north of Khaldah.

[Question] What advantages does this give us?

[Answer] This gives us two advantages: First, this denies the terrorists the possibility of observation and artillery ranged against our forces in Khaldah and south of it. On the other hand, it allows us to adjust the range of fire to observe, control and separate the two camps. As said -- and this is correct -- the siege on this city is tighter.

[Question] Are there signs that the terrorists are pressured owing to the tightening of the siege?

[Answer] Yes, absolutely. For some days now we have noticed the pressure on the terrorists. I would say this is heavy pressure and it is starting to have an effect.

NEW IDF STRATEGY OF 'GRADUAL TAKEOVER' NOTED

TA041751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Report by Razi Barqay -- live]

[Text] The line advocating activating the IDF -- albeit for the moment alongside Philip Habib's efforts and not in lieu of his mediation -- has gained the upper hand in the Cabinet. In the last few days some ministers had been known to argue that Philip Habib is being led by the nose and that he has no clear-cut PLO pledge to leave Beirut.

These ministers, headed by the defense minister, said there is no point pursuing political activity that is divorced from military pressure -- that pressure first being the disruption of the supply routes for food, water and electricity. But when this path was found to be ineffective, the tactics changed, and they now involve a gradual takeover of the terrorist strongholds, thus pushing them into a pocket opposition relying on territory that is slowly diminishing.

This evening Jerusalem told the United States -- both through messages via Yitzhaq Shamir -- that this is not a major attack, rather, these are only actions in retaliation to terrorists fire.

At least until this evening, the impression was that the United States will not employ punitive measures but will only express concern.

Foreign Minister Shamir reported on anger in Washington, but not on threats. Tomorrow he will return and at the end of this week a Cabinet session will be called. One minister told me this evening: Special times call for extraordinary sessions and the Cabinet should convene more often. This reflects dissatisfaction among a group of ministers, who feel they have been cut off from events in the area. However, government sources have again emphasized that today's actions did not require special Cabinet resolutions because they were based on earlier decisions.

18 IDF SOLDIERS KILLED IN LAST 24 HOURS

TA050609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The IDF spokesman has announced that 18 IDF soldiers were killed in the last 24 hours in the course of the fighting in the Beirut area. Their families have been notified. The spokesman added that an IDF soldier who was wounded last night in an ambush in the vicinity of Al-Kahhalah died of his wounds. His family has been notified.

AMBASSADOR BLUM ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

TA050751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Last night the United States abstained from voting at the UN Security Council and did not veto the resolution calling on Israel to withdraw its forces from Beirut to the cease-fire line established at the end of last week. The Security Council expressed its shock at Israel's moves and decided to hold another session this afternoon in order to contemplate more effective measures, thus perhaps hinting at sanctions if Israel does not abide by the resolution. Our correspondent Shalom Qital spoke to Israel's ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Blum:

[Begin recording] [Qital] Ambassador Blum, does the vote by the U.S. delegation to the United Nations tonight -- the abstention by the U.S. delegation and the veto cast on this draft resolution [as heard] -- not suggest that the United States is now more inclined than ever to join in imposing sanctions on Israel?

[Answer] I do not think so. I do not make light of the fact that the United States abstained this evening from voting on a resolution using such language. However, it must be kept in mind that there were other past instances when identical or similar language was used. While I am not enthusiastic and I do not want to express satisfaction at the U.S. abstention in the vote tonight, I do not think that the conclusion you hinted at in your question is correct under the present circumstances.

[Question] In the morning -- it is night over here -- the Security Council will meet again. This time, it may possibly discuss effective steps -- that is how the resolution phrased it -- if one of the parties does not obey the resolution. This means sanctions may be discussed.

[Answer] Well, I would like to point out again that there have been instances in the past when various anti-Israeli resolutions used identical or similar language to that used in the last resolution and this did not bring about the outcome you are referring to. A very far-reaching change would have to occur in the U.S. position toward Israel to justify the fears you expressed in your question. I do not foresee such a change. Therefore, these fears seem exaggerated to me.

[Question] Aside from the fear of sanctions, what about the resolution worries you or leaves you indifferent?

[Answer] First and foremost, this resolution does not demand [dorsehet] the immediate and unconditional exit of the PLO from Beirut. This was actually the reason why the United States abstained in the vote and that is how it explained its abstention. This was the basic flaw it found in the resolution which, in my opinion, should have provoked its objection.

[Question] How does the question of the observers stand? This decision and demand to immediately station observers in Beirut and its surrounding areas has again been raised.

[Answer] This issue will be raised in a special Cabinet session scheduled to be held on Thursday [5 Aug] in Jerusalem. Therefore, it seems to me that I should not say anything beyond this.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, I thank you very much. [end recording]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL PROPOSES VISIT TO ISRAEL

TA050427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0406 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The UN secretary general wants to visit Israel to discuss the Lebanese issue and Israel has agreed to his visit on the condition that he does not confer with Yasir 'Arafat. Secretary General de Cuellar's spokesman said this position is unacceptable because the secretary has to meet with all the parties.

The UN secretary general again called on the Israeli prime minister to stop the hostilities and to assist in stationing UN observers in Beirut and its surrounding areas.

'FIGURES' REACT TO EGYPTIAN MINISTER'S REMARKS

TA041145 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Text] In reaction to statements made yesterday in Paris by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to the effect that it would be difficult for Egypt to continue its diplomatic relations with Israel if Israel were to assault Beirut, and in reaction to statements made by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman in Riyadh according to which Egypt has abandoned the autonomy clause in the Camp David accords, political figures in Jerusalem said yesterday that if Egypt wants to abandon the Camp David accords, it would only take one government decision to annex Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip to Israel.

The same sources said the Israeli Government some time ago declared that it would like to include Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip within Israel and that if there are signs of protest against the Camp David accords, "Israel is only waiting for Egypt to so inform it in order to include these areas in its territory." The figures said Israel's hands would not be tied then to the Camp David accords and that we could then carry out the policy of this government on Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Official Comments

TA041336 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] An Israeli official said there had been no American threat to Israel. The official also noted that Egypt Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has amended an earlier statement warning of a break in diplomatic relations if Israel invaded west Beirut. 'Ali later said this might affect relations between the Israeli and the Egyptian people. The Israeli official said that Jerusalem hopes and believes there would be no break in relations.

EGYPT DELAYS RETURN OF AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL

TA050635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0623 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The Egyptian Government has decided to delay the return to Israel of its ambassador to Tel Aviv, Dr Sa'd Murtada. This is reported by our Arab affairs correspondent Gay Bechor. Our correspondent points out that Murtada was suddenly summoned to Cairo 3 days ago for consultations. At the same time, the ambassador to the United Nations, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, was also summoned to the Egyptian capital. It is still unclear whether Egypt is delaying the return of its ambassador to Tel Aviv to express its bitterness at Israel's policy in Lebanon.

YOSEF HARIF COMMENTS ON SHAMIR-REAGAN TALKS

TA041443 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Aug 82 p 5

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Who Is Losing Patience?"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan, as he has seen fit to stress, sees Israel as a partner, and, as such, Israel can be confident that the United States will coordinate with it in the Lebanon affair. "We will not surprise you," Reagan promised. But -- the entire "but" -- actually is confined to one thing. The United States, which believes that it can bring about the removal of the terrorists from Lebanon by diplomatic means, is not ready to reconcile itself to the killing and destruction caused by Israel's methods of fighting terrorists in west Beirut. Explicitly: It is not the objective it rejects, but the means [used to achieve it].

From this it follows that all the interpretations of Shamir's visit to Washington, to the effect that there were signs of a change in the President's position on Lebanon, are baseless.

Why, then, the immediate panic upon hearing President Reagan say that "he had lost patience"? Whoever saw on television the broad smile with which he made this statement had no cause at all for panic. Furthermore, who said that this loss of patience refers to Israel? Perhaps it refers to the terrorists.

Meanwhile, it happens to be the Americans who are trying to preach to Israel to show patience. Suppose a few more weeks are needed to remove the terrorists -- "What? Do you not have patience?" the Americans asked their Israeli interlocutors.

Washington is acting under real constraints. It is subject to heavy pressure by the Arab countries -- Egypt and Saudi Arabia foremost among them -- even though they both want the terrorists removed from Lebanon. And the horrible sights from Lebanon -- so Reagan has testified -- have an effect on him. This is a frank statement and it can certainly be understood. Therefore, the United States wants Israel to refrain from what the United States terms "the bombing of civilians."

It is a fact that after other military actions (such as the action of Thursday 2 weeks ago in which the IDF destroyed 72 Syrian tanks, 18 armored personnel carriers, an arms depot and more) not only did the United States not protest to Israel, but on the contrary, it had words of praise for Israel: "Well done," the prime minister was told, both in Jerusalem and in Washington.

The feelings of the policymakers in Jerusalem -- whose patience has worn thin in view of Philip Habib's "achievements" until now -- can be understood. The prime minister, who is determined to bring the affair to an end as soon as possible, is pressing the negotiators, and when the negotiations were sluggish he approved the recent massive actions as a stimulus to help the U.S. mediator.

The dilemma now facing the prime minister, in view of the talks Shamir held in Washington, is then whether to wait another "fortnight or so" (this, incidentally, is Defense Secretary Weinberger's estimate) since the Americans are convinced that within this time the terrorists' evacuation will begin, or whether to decide on alternatives since these U.S. estimates will almost certainly suffer the fate of the rest of Habib's estimates. (Once he estimated that "within 4 hours" the terrorists would begin to leave -- and that was 6 weeks ago.)

The IDF is not remaining idle: Step by step, it is tightening the noose around the remaining terrorist strongholds, and 'Arafat knows well that his fate has been sealed. "The confrontation" that has been created, as it were, between Washington and Jerusalem is merely one concerning methods. If it depended on Israel, it is possible that 'Arafat and his friends would no longer be in Beirut. The Americans "saved" him; they are stopping Israel and demanding that it be patient. However, the moment is drawing near when Begin -- and not Reagan -- "will start to lose patience." And this is a fact that the U.S. administration cannot ignore. It is doubtful if the prime minister will grant envoy Habib many more "fortnights."

ZA'EV SCHIFF ON 'PARTIAL, DOUBTFUL' BEIRUT SIEGE

TA021236 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Aug 82 p 7

[Commentary by Za'ev Schiff: "A Doubtful Siege"]

[Text] Many of us are deluding ourselves that what has been occurring to date in west Beirut -- which is, as it were, besieged -- can remove the terrorists and their commanders from the city. It turns out that this is a mistake. Under the partial siege to which they are subjected at present, the terrorists can hold out for a very long time yet, many months, unless there is a change within the city. Under these circumstances there is no alternative to the conclusion that erosion of Israel's moral image politically and in the public's perception is greater than the military erosion of the besieged terrorists.

Proof of this in the field is not lacking, and the experts accept this conclusion. A look at the lower part of the town, the city, shows that many hundreds, in fact thousands, of vehicles are moving through the city streets. Since the siege began, the movement of vehicles has not stopped. The conclusion is simple: There is no real shortage of gas, and it seems that fuel is being brought into the western part of the city somehow. Those who remember the siege of Jerusalem in the war of independence say the only civilian traffic then consisted of ambulances and cars carrying water.

A look at Ra's Beirut and the coast shows many bathers on the shores and girls in bikinis. This is not evidence of a city facing collapse. Despite various claims, all the evidence is that in besieged Beirut there is food in sufficient quantities for the hundreds of thousands of people there. There is certainly no hunger in the city. It is true that not all types of food that the Lebanese like and are used to can be found, such as the kind of bread they like for breakfast.

But the shops are open, and it is clear that there are permanent supplies of fresh food and vegetables to the besieged city. It is becoming increasingly clearer that bringing food into the besieged city has for quite some time become a profitable business for the Christians in the east of the city. Not everything passes through the main roadblocks and large quantities of goods are also being transferred through not in large trucks. So much for food. It seems that the shortage of medicine is also not grave yet, and despite the casualties, for the moment no shortage on a worrisome scale of medicine and plasma is known.

As for water supplies, opinions are divided. Once during the siege, when the supply was stopped, there was a shortage of water. Since then the situation has changed. Palestinians and Lebanese claim the shortage continues to this day. Israel claims, however, that it is no longer disrupting the water supply. Lebanese have complained to Habib that Israeli soldiers broke an important section of the main pipeline and threatened the workers that if they repaired it, they would lay explosive materials there. The impression is that all this is minor Israeli pressure, but Israel has responded to U.S. pressure and is no longer shutting off the water supply. Some of the breakdowns spring from interruptions to the electricity, which really is a disturbance. At any rate, it should be recalled that west Beirut is not completely dependent on water from the outside. In the western section there are also individual wells. So far inhabitants have been forced to make do with them alone, and in the current situation there is no water rationing for all the inhabitants, as there was, for example, in Jerusalem in 1948.

From all the above it is clear that the siege the IDF is imposing on Beirut at present is indeed partial. It is causing inconvenience, but from a military standpoint this is a most doubtful siege. Anyone whose fate it has been to live in war-torn Beirut since the civil war began can also continue to live under such a siege in the future. This explains why hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of west Beirut do not want to leave their homes. This refers not only to Palestinians, but to about 400,000 of the city's inhabitants who have remained in this section and who include about 50,000 Christians. Life is hard and there are dangers, but not everything is normal in the east of the city, either. If the siege were unbearably heavy, and there was no possibility of getting out of it, there is no doubt only a few people would have remained in the city.

Many of the inhabitants are angry with the terrorists, but the situation has not reached the point of becoming organized against the Palestinians so that they would leave and the danger from the IDF would be removed. Only two cases are known of unrest among the inhabitants because of the siege. Once, during the first water stoppage, there was a demonstration by about 5,000 inhabitants of the western part of the city. In the second case the terrorists positioned cannons in the Ar-Rawshah quarter of Ra's Beirut. From there they fired at the IDF and the IDF returned the fire. Armed inhabitants demanded that the terrorists remove the guns and they got their way. By the way, there are armed militiamen from the various Phalangist movements among the inhabitants, and they are capable of becoming organized for action.

In contrast to this, the terrorists have enormous stores and various reservoirs. Just as they established them in the southern regions, they have done so in Beirut itself. One western estimate has it that they have food reserves in Beirut for about 6 months. It may be assumed that in the course of time they will have a shortage of certain types of heavy ammunition and weapons, but it does not appear that they are short of ammunition for light arms or RPG's. Bullets are not being counted out, as if they were in a genuinely besieged town. From foreign television shots it also appears that most of the terrorists are wearing uniforms and in possession of modern weapons.

It emerges that the terrorists did not prepare only underground stores. For years they dug and prepared a system of underground tunnels under large sections in the west.

This is a complete, large system. It winds under the Sabra and Shatila quarters and connects them, and it seems there is also a branch that leads westward, toward the sea. Such a tunnel is quite large, 2 by 2 meters, and permits free movement and also the transfer of weapons and ammunition to these Palestinian concentrations.

Under U.S. pressure, the IDF is restricting its fire to only certain areas of the besieged city. It does not shoot at the underground city, the city [last word in English]. That is, anybody who wants to get away from the fighting has only to leave the southern quarters and go to the underground city. Hardpressed units in the frontline are taken out for rest in the rear quarters, free of fire.

The problem is that in the more southern quarters, such as Sabra and Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, some of the inhabitants have moved to the underground city. Others have gone down to live in cellars. It should be recalled that Beirut has been used to shelling since 1975. In certain quarters, such as Al-Fakihani, there are underground parking lots, and many of the inhabitants, Palestinians and their Muslim supporters, have gone to live there. These people's lives are not easy.

The IDF policy on the use of fire is even more restricted with regard to the southern quarters, because we know there are also Shi'ites in several of them (even in Al-Awz'i and Burj al-Barajinah there has been no indiscriminate firing). Fire is always aimed at defined targets and, for the most part, "spot" targets. This applies to artillery and tank fire and also to aerial bombing. The ships' guns are aimed at targets along the coast and vehicles moving along roads in its vicinity. The terrorists know this and locate positions in the area indiscriminately. Thus, for instance, they have taken over some of the East European embassies (some of them have been evacuated and only guards remain). There is a terrorist position on the roof of the Czechslovak Embassy. They have positioned artillery in the courtyards of some other Eastern embassies.

In the course of time, more and more houses are being hit in exchanges of fire, but even in this area the siege is partial, despite the smoke and fire shown on the television screens. IDF fire is also causing casualties among the civilians, but the figures are lower than those published by the terrorists. Last week, when aerial bombing of the southern quarters of the besieged section was renewed, it is estimated that the number of terrorist casualties came to only a few dozen. If the terrorists really have 8,000 fighters, they will be able to withstand the siege as long as it is partial, as it is today, even if another command headquarters is hit every day (how many such command headquarters are there?). There were also several dozen civilian casualties this week. From their viewpoint, the effect is worse than it is for the terrorists. Nevertheless, there has been no mass movement outward this week, nor has there been any attempt to rise up against the terrorists. It seems that most of the casualties are Palestinians and Lebanese minorities.

The military conclusion is that in such a siege of Beirut, the terrorist and the inhabitants can live for a long, almost unlimited time. The terrorists know about the strange situation Israel has found itself in with regard to Beirut. They hear that Washington is warning Israel against a breakthrough into west Beirut and that Washington is also not letting the IDF impose a full siege, a genuine siege, on the city. This leads to their conclusion that Israel has the military ability to break into the city and perhaps also to destroy it completely, but Washington and world public opinion are not allowing Israel to realize the military option.

The terrorists' goal at present is to hold on and, at the same time, to maneuver more and more so that Washington will not let Israel use the military option in the future, either, and force an easing of the siege, or, at least, work for it not to be made worse. That would give them time to conduct the negotiations they want and obtain some of their demands.

As soon as they opted for this method, they stepped up the sound of the screams about the pain of the siege. After every Israeli action they rush to publish exaggerated figures of casualties, mainly among the civilians, and claim that fire was also directed at the underground city.

This is the embarrassment Israel has got itself into: On the one hand, we have a partial and, militarily speaking, doubtful siege. On the other hand, we are paying the full price for our military activity, exposed for all to see how the Israeli war machine pounds the capital city of a neighboring country, with its inhabitants, because several thousand terrorists found refuge in it. The picture being depicted is that the terrorists are being killed with the hostages -- not as Israel has always behaved, in such cases, when the hostages were our own people.

And again we come to the same conclusion: Beirut is a trap for Israel, too, and this time there is also a military reason for this. Even from the aspect of military logic, there is no purpose in partial moves, including the "eroding" move we made the day before yesterday, 31 July, when the entire airfield and its surroundings were captured. The alternative facing us is a full siege to be followed by storming inward, even if Washington does not like it, because after that, too, we will be confronted with grave problems; or a political solution, different from the way Israel is presenting it. One possibility that could rescue us from this choice is that the Lebanese inhabitants will use such heavy pressure on the terrorists that they will respond to the Arab proposals to leave Beirut. But it is doubtful whether this possibility is a real one.

PORI POLL: BEGIN, SHARON POPULARITY UP SINCE JUNE

TA041036 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Aug 82 p 3

[PORI poll]

[Excerpts] The Lebanon war has led to an increase of 10 percent in the popularity of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. This emerges from two public opinion polls conducted by the PORI Institute for HA'ARETZ.

One poll was conducted during the first week of June and the second during the third week of July.

During the week that preceded the war, 47.7 percent of the public was pleased with Begin as prime minister, and toward the end of July Begin's popularity rose to 57.6 percent (an increase of 9.9 percent). PORI Institute Director Refa'el Gil, who conducted the research, points out that this level of popularity, 57.6 percent, is still appreciably lower than Begin's popularity when he was elected prime minister in 1977. Begin's popularity at that time was 78.3 percent.

During the week preceding the war, the defense minister's popularity was 48.9 percent, and toward the end of July Ari'el Sharon's popularity rose to 59.6 percent, an increase of 10.7 percent. This popularity level is also still somewhat lower than Sharon's popularity at the end of 1981, which was at that time 61.6 percent.

The polls included a representative sample of 1,200 men and women throughout the country who were given personal interviews.

JANA NOTES AFRICAN LEADERS' ARRIVALS IN TRIPOLI

LD041706 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Aug (JANA) -- African heads of state continue to arrive here for the African summit meetings.

Sassou-Nguessou, president of the People's Republic of the Congo; Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon.

The brother leader of the revolution welcomed them at Tripoli International Airport. The OAU secretary general and several African foreign ministers also took part in the welcome.

Seychelles' Rene

LD041618 Tripoli JANA in English 1457 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 15, August 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles and the delegation accompanying him arrived here this morning to attend the 19th conference of the OAU heads of state. President Rene was given an official welcome at Tripoli International Airpott where Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was present to meet him together with members of the general people's committee, foreign ministers of the Seychelles and Mauritius and a number of officers from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Madagascar's Ratsiraka

LD041654 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1525 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Aug (JANA) -- President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka arrived here today for the African summit meetings. An official welcoming ceremony was held for him at Tripoli International Airport where the brother leader of the revolution was on hand to welcome him. Members of the general people's committee, the OAU secretary general, the foreign ministers of Madagascar and Mauritius, heads of diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyah and a number of army officers also were there.

Guinea-Bissau President

LD042240 Tripoli JANA in English 1822 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 15, August 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The president of the Council of Revolution of Guinea-Bissau, Mr Jomo Bernardo Vieira, arrived here to attend the African summit meeting. He was received at Tripoli International Airport by the revolution's leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Also taking part in the reception was Mr Edem Kodjo, sec-gen of the OAU, and a number of African foreign ministers.

Algeria's Bendjedid

LD042232 Tripoli JANA in English 1824 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 15, August 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria arrived in Tripoli today to take part in the OAU summit.

He was received at the airport by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo and a number of African foreign ministers already in Tripoli.

Benin's Kerekou

LD042224 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 15, August 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin arrived here this evening to attend the African summit.

A big reception was held at Tripoli airport for President Kerekou. Heading the reception party was the revolution's leader. Also present were Staff Major Jallud, Mr Edem Kodjo, OAU sec-gen, and a number of African foreign ministers.

Mauritius Prime Minister

LD042236 Tripoli JANA in English 1851 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 15, August 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The prime minister of Mauritius arrived here tonight to attend the African summit. The revolution's leader was at the airport to receive the guest. Also present were Mr Edem Kodjo, OAU sec-gen, and a number of African foreign ministers.

Tanzania's Nyerere

LD050912 Tripoli JANA in English 0837 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 16, August 5, jamahiriyah News Agency -- President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived here last night to attend the African summit. The revolution's leader was at the airport to receive President Nyerere. Also present was Mr. Edem Kodjo, OAU sec-gen.

Ghana's Rawlings

LD050928 Tripoli JANA in English 0847 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 16, August 5, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The chairman of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defence Council, Mr. Jerry Rawlings, arrived here last night to take part in the African summit. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, was at the airport to receive Mr. Rawlings. Also present was Mr. Edem Kodjo, OAU sec-gen.

Arab League's Klibi

LD051028 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Aug (JANA) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to attend the 19th OAU summit conference.

In a statement to JANA at the Tripoli International Airport, Klibi affirmed the importance of holding the OAU summit conference in Jamahiriyah for the unification and consolidation of efforts opposing the plots being hatched against the Arab and African peoples and for the realization of the unity of joint Arab-African action.

Togo Foreign Minister

LD051054 Tripoli JANA in English 1020 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 16, August 5, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The Foreign minister of Togo, Anani Kuma, and the delegation accompanying him arrived here today for the meetings of the African summit.

HEADS OF STATE HOLD MEETINGS IN TRIPOLI

Mengistu, Machel

LD041632 Tripoli JANA in English 1504 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 15, August 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- [Ethiopian] President Mengistu had a meeting today with President Samora Machel of Mozambique at his residence in Tripoli. It is part of the contacts and meetings taking place among African presidents already in the Jamahiriyah to attend the OAU summit. The contacts are aimed at making the summit a real success.

Machel, Pires

LD042238 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 15, August 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- President Samora Machel of Mozambique today received, at his place of residence here, the prime minister of Cape Verde, Mr Pedro Pires.

CHARGE REPORTEDLY REPRESENTS CHAD AT OAU MEETINGS

AB031640 Paris AFP in French 1653 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug (AFP) -- The arrival in Tripoli of a delegation of Hissein Habre's FAN to participate in the OAU meeting amounts to an "attempt by the FAN to win recognition as the legitimate ruling power" in Chad, a communique published on Monday by Goukouni Oueddei's "Transitional National Union Government of Chad" [GUNT] states.

The FAN delegation, which arrived in Tripoli more than a week ago, left the Libyan capital Saturday evening.

The heads of delegations present in the Libyan capital have refused to comment on the representation of Chad, which is being claimed by both the FAN and the GUNT delegations. Even though the meetings so far held in Tripoli were "informal," the heads of delegations have arrived at a compromise: Chad was represented by its charge d'affaires in Tripoli in his capacity as the representative of the "Chadian state" and not as that of any one of the two governments.

The charge d'affaires was appointed by the GUNT when it was in power and, since then, he has not been relieved of his functions following the capture of the Chadian capital by FAN.

The GUNT communique accuses FAN of being supported by "American imperialism" and states that "American and Egyptian mercenaries stationed at Douguia have been training and instructing the FAN army."

APS REPORTS 'GROUP OF 26' APPEAL FOR OAU UNITY

LD041526 Algiers APS in English 1428 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 4/8/82 (APS) -- "Tripoli's appeal" released yesterday in the Libyan capital after its adoption by ministers or their representatives from the group of the "26" countries having recognized Sdar, stressed that OAU foreign affairs ministers having recognized or backed up Sdar, present in Tripoli to take part in the 39th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers aiming at the preparation of the 19th ordinary conference of heads of state and government.

-Firmly resolved to safeguard and consolidate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states and to accelerate the total liberation of our continent and to [word indistinct] brotherly links existing between the African states.

-Decide to preserve and to consolidate the African unity and solidarity and to make principles and objectives of the OAU Charter.

-Convinced that all the peoples have the inalienable right to determine their own destiny.

-Firmly decide to fight with no respite to counter the manoeuvers and plots of international imperialism led against our continent.

-Aware of the circumstances which prevent the holding of the 39th session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Tripoli (Libya), declared.

1. Since its creation, the OAU played a determinant part in the research of solutions to regional difficulties and international problems and for the promotion of a fruitful cooperation between the member states. The situation currently lived by the OAU has no particular character and is not different from the situation already lived by the organization. This situation could not be used as pretext for any member state to withdraw from its responsibility to contribute to the research of urgent and important problems relating to Africa and the organization is capable of overcoming the apparent difficulty it is facing.

2. It is within this spirit, that we are here in Tripoli (Libya) to take part in the 39th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers aware of our responsibilities and willing to work for the reinforcement of African unity and solidarity.

3. Together with the host country, we have led intense consultations and spared no effort to ensure the success of this session. In this connection, SDAR showed cooperation and comprehension illustrating its political maturity and its attachment to the African cause.

4. We vigorously condemn any imperialist maneuver and plot aiming at sabotaging the unity and solidarity of our organization. We reaffirm our attachment to OAU consolidation in order to achieve its objectives notably the objective of the total liberation.

5. We reaffirm our support and our solidarity to SDAR in its struggle against foreign occupation and praised the heroic fight led by its people to safeguard its sovereignty and its territory. We remain convinced that SDAR admission within the OAU constitutes an important step in the reestablishment of peace in Western Sahara, in the sub-region and in Africa.

6. We remain firmly convinced that all the OAU member states will answer this appeal in an African brotherly and solidarity spirit.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ENVOYS TO ARAB COUNTRIES

LD031824 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] President Bendjedid yesterday chaired a meeting of the heads of Algerian diplomatic missions in Arab countries. The president emphasized the significance of the meeting which was taking place during one of the most serious phases the Arabs have experienced. He confirmed that Algeria stands firm, translating the principles of the revolution, expressing the will of the people, fulfilling their ambitions and reaffirming loyalty to Arab and Islamic civilization and culture.

The president reviewed the relations with the Arab world, emphasizing the importance of practical support for Arab steadfastness at this time, so that the Arabs will be equal to the challenge facing the Arab homeland. He reviewed relations between Algeria and friendly and neighboring states.

The president spoke of Algerian support for the struggle of the Palestinians and their heroic resistance in Lebanon. In this connection, he reviewed all Algerian efforts stemming from the Algerian belief in the justice of the Palestinian cause and the recognition of the magnitude of the danger threatening Arabs in both the Mashriq and the Maghreb. The president spoke of a number of problems closely connected with the Arab struggle, including Arab-African relations and confronting the maneuvers aimed at destroying African unity. He spoke of the role of OPEC and of the conspiracies this organization is facing.

The president spoke at length of the role of Algerian ambassadors to Arab states, especially in strengthening fraternal ties, in ensuring a clear understanding of events and in making known the achievements of the Algerian revolution. In this connection, he spoke of several problems connected with organizing diplomatic missions, so that they properly fulfill their duties and project a true and honorable image of the Algerian revolution. The president then reviewed a number of Arab Maghreb problems, emphasizing the possible dangers that may arise from recent developments and the role of imperialism in the region, which threatens the peace and security of the region. The president ended by referring to the vast resources of the Arab homeland and the great possibilities that are our people's wealth and a weapon in the battle for liberation and progress. He said the future is in the hands and the will of the people who have always proved their awareness, their [word indistinct] and their strengths.

LIBYA

JANA: U.S. HAD PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF ISRAELI ATTACK

LD051050 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1020 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, 5 Aug (JANA) -- The JANA correspondent in Beirut has learned that the U.S. administration had prior knowledge of the wide Zionist attack on West Beirut and the southern suburb yesterday. An informed political source in Beirut told our correspondent that the French ambassador to Lebanon on Wednesday evening a few hours before the start of the attack requested a meeting with President Sarkis of Lebanon and informed him of the enemy's intention to carry out a wide attack on all axes. The source added that President Sarkis met immediately with the U.S. envoy, informed him of the French report and asked him to inform Washington of the situation. These factors come at a time when the U.S. administration denies knowledge of the bestial wide Zionist attack on Beirut and its southern suburb yesterday.

JANA: SAUDIS SHOULD NOT BE TRUSTED, CONTACTED

LD040312 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Reports from Jidda say the Yemeni presidents are making a tour of Arab countries, which is said to be part of an initiative to close Arab ranks to confront the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The JANA political commentator says the pigs of the Arabian Peninsula have confirmed that they are the true enemy of the Arab nation even though they speak Arabic and have Arabic names. In reality, they have nothing to link them to Arabism. They are just like the Zionists and the Americans.

The hireling, hysterical regime in Riyadh is using blackmail to impose oppressive custodianship over all pan-Arab issues. Through this exposed attitude, they have made links with the rightwing Phalangists. Behind the scenes in Riyadh, they have struck a close relationship with Bashir al-Jumayyil to stab the Palestinian resistance in the back. All indications confirm this evil course of the Saudi regime. This regime previously supplied the Phalangist rightwing with weapons and war equipment to enable it to carry out its criminal task.

The Saudi regime by all standards intends to contain the most honorable and noble cause. The Saudi regime openly practices all forms of treason and subservience. For this reason, the Saudi regime should not be trusted or contacted.

The JANA political commentator concluded: The stands of the Saudi ruling family toward the pan-Arab cause are neither patriotic nor pan-Arab. They all lead to treason and capitulation.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR ON PRESERVING REVOLUTION

PM291621 London AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in English 23 Jul 82 p 7

[Ahmad Ibrahim article: "Should We Revolutionize the Revolution?"]

[Text] If it is possible to revolutionise the state, shouldn't we seriously start thinking about nationalising the revolution? That is, should we first transform the revolution into a state -- a revolutionary state, of course?

If it is advisable to proceed in that manner, then what are the steps that need to be taken? If we find it difficult to transform the state into the revolution and reshape its security forces into an effective force which aids and upholds the revolution, then surely we must give serious consideration to the alternative.

And that alternative would, of course, be to transform the revolution into state, a state with established institutions especially designed to serve the aims of the revolution. Examples of such transformatory attempts are certainly not lacking in the historiography of countries where revolutions have taken place.

There are two opposing sides to such a proposition. One can either make the revolutionary aims the basis for the state and its political and economical institutions, or else one can ignore attempting the above and concentrate on the practical application of the revolutionary aims. We could thus try to acquire and establish new social codes as a firm basis for interaction.

If we decide to proceed along the first of these paths, what we would in effect do, is to adopt the traditional image of the state -- though we would dress it in our own (revolutionary) colours. It would mean changing the essence of something, but not its form, however desirable such a complete change would be.

A Complete and Comprehensive Change

But if we were to follow the second of the paths outlined above, we would carry out, without hindrance, a complete and comprehensive change. We would not only establish our revolutionary aims, but we would do so by inventing specific and suitable new forms without being hampered by the traditional shape of the institutions of the old nation-state, whether they be in the political, economic, social or any other spheres.

When a revolution means the release of all capabilities and energies in the service of the creation of a new world, genuinely free from tyranny, backwardness, disease and ignorance, then the old world is bound to collapse.

Then a truly new life dawns for man, enabling him to live the revolution practically and subjectively to the full, rather than simply dwelling on it and being smitten by its beauty or blinded by its glare.

Of course, the most difficult thing to achieve is that total release of all the harnessed and suppressed energies and forces. What is most certain is that such release cannot be achieved within the framework of the old-type state whose institutions were created in the first place precisely to prevent any such explosion.

In such states all actions are governed by one-sided sets of laws, especially designed to enslave the weak and strengthen the strong. Laws then are the basis on which such nations exist and most of the abilities and forces of society must be kept in check for the benefit of the legislators.

It thus becomes obvious that the building of a revolutionary structure in a state set up according to traditional paradigms cannot possibly be achieved, except as a sterile intellectual exercise. From a practical point of view a "revolutionary state" is a contradiction in terms and the word revolution loses all meaning when institutionalised by state structures. But the question remains: why do we even think of transforming the revolution into a state?

Revolutionaries try to give their values concrete shape by creating new political, economic and social settings suitable to their aims. What they often do is essentially to try to transform the revolution itself into a state, forgetting that in their naive attempt to build such a state they necessarily abandon what was most progressive and innovative in their revolutionary thinking.

This is so because of necessity. The state they are trying to establish can bear no relation to their primordial aims and values. Or if, for argument's sake, we grant the possibility of such a metamorphosis, then we have to realise that for such a revolutionary state to come about, much time has to pass.

It would certainly take very long for those revolutionary aims and values to ripen and mature to the extent that they could produce a completely new revolutionary philosophy which would totally imbibe society as a whole; only after that has taken place could one think of evolving a revolutionary state that would incorporate the early aims and values.

A national revolution, such as the Iranian revolution, is an excellent illustration of our point. The people who rose against the oppressive royal society consisted of millions of unarmed Iranians who achieved success because of their strong faith. But it was not long before we saw this revolution change into a state with a parliamentary system, headed by a president who kep the power of government administration and the security forces firmly in his hands.

Thus the people who toppled the shah returned to their homes, their work and social structure without having achieved anything really new. Even though we cannot possibly compare the shah's oppressive regime with that of the Islamic revolution, we must point to the survival of the same state structure and institutions in post-revolutionary Iran.

Immunity in Iran is given exclusively to members of parliament, and governing is the exclusive sphere of the government and is carried out by ministers.

The authority of the Iranian religious leaders is very similar to that exercised by the pope, who guides a number of religious states and not only the one of which he is the nominal head. The pope's special area is, of course, religious affairs and he legislates from this stance on all matters of social life. He is aided in this by a religious body known as the s. congresso per il clero, the sacred congregation for the clergy.

We saw at the same time and had it confirmed by the Iranians themselves that the president of Iran and members of the Iranian Parliament betrayed the people. Furthermore, extensive liquidations took place among the ranks of the army as well as among high officials, starting with the prime minister and some of his ministers.

Some of those executed had been major spokesmen for the Iranian revolution. This is a clear example of the pitfalls which await a revolution that tries to build a state on top of the corrupt structures of the ancient regime.

What took place in Iran is less serious than what is currently taking place in Libya in terms of the opposition between the revolution and the state it built. What helped Iran, by giving the revolution the necessary clout, were the revolutionary guards who were armed and decided to use those arms to impose their will upon the government, thus securing its ultimate involvement.

In Libya, the role of the revolutionary committees is restricted to the theoretical spreading and teaching of the revolution's aims and principles and to similar critical stands against the government. Thus the government departments remain free and unrestricted to take the measures they choose, measures often hostile to the revolution.

A Libyan Example

A newspaper such as AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR reduced its print run and its distribution by 50 percent, forced to do so by a decision of the general national committee. This is an administration committee with no connection with the spreading and teaching of the revolution.

Its members were simply asked to decide upon an economic plan that would reduce excess expenditure and non-essentials. Among its 'economies' was the measure that restricted the overseas distribution of the revolutionary committees' news organ. I could easily cite another dozen examples showing the inevitable clash between the revolution and the state, and the basic conflict between those two, a conflict which makes it impossible to reconcile the interests of both.

Even those committed revolutionaries which we pick to fill administrative posts in government soon become part of the government and, as such, small cogs in an enormous machine. They carry out what is required of them without delay or questioning. At the same time they consider any honest attempt to stand up to this machine as an attack on their person.

In this way the governmental 'machine' takes away from us even the most actively committed revolutionaries through whom we had hoped to control our revolutionary government and force it into the direction most beneficial for the achievement of a truly revolutionary society.

Even worse than simply alienating our revolutionary members through working for the governmental machinery is the fact that the governmental administration, through those same co-opted revolutionaries, infiltrates our ranks and recruits 'sympathetic' groups from within the main body of the revolution.

Non-revolutionary elements use that situation to state their opposition and their lack of respect even for the national committee and its decisions. Thus while declaring their contempt for the revolution, they rely for their protection upon the traditional forces of the government and its institutions, which are headed by the army.

We often hear that the revolution survives thanks to the army. In fact, the existence of the army means the continuation of disease in society and the survival of the remaining traditional government institutions.

Many of those who are retrogressive and entrenched within these government departments continously foil any revolutionary change and rob the revolution of its progressive content. This points out the shameful weakness prevailing in the revolutionary organisations.

We know that the forces of imperialism and the local reactionary movements are betting on the liquidation of the Islamic revolution in Iran by the army. Their expressed hope is that as soon as the army comes back from the war in the south, it will oppose the revolution with force!

A Danger for the Revolution

We also know that the imperialist and reactionary forces have previously used the army against the national revolution in Libya. Its failure at that time does not mean that that danger has vanished for good.

All this should make it absolutely clear that the known establishments and institutions of the state constitute a direct physical and ideological danger to the revolution. Hence the nationalisation of the revolution is an open attempt at aborting it and reversing its course.

That is why revolutionaries have to guard against all such attempts and work at destroying the state relentlessly, so that the people will retain their power over that state. In strengthening the revolutionary organisations, the people themselves will be strengthened and help to root the aims and values of the revolution ever more deeply.

Nor should one forget to regularly pull out the fangs and claws of the non-revolutionary elements. However tough revolutionaries may be, they will never be as cruel as those who have decided to abort the revolution and the power of the people.

It is thus justified for revolutionaries to use whatever violence is necessary against the traditional format of society and the state. The structures which presently prevail in the world have no purpose but to reduce man to the level of a biological animal which only eats to multiply. When revolutionaries wish to restore the dignity of man and to build a world worthy for him to live in, they chose a lonely path to reach their goal.

A path which is made even more difficult by the complex and savage methods used by oppressive governments everywhere in the world. These methods are not only those used in Palestine and El Salvador, they also include those steps taken to corrupt the revolution from the inside, as shown by the attempts of the bourgeoisie in Iran, and in Libya by the level of corruption, as well as by the various coup attempts.

To try and retain any part of the repressive structures is a regrettable betrayal and a stand which does not emanate from a correct analysis of the situation or from an enlightened examination of the question at hand.

KENYA

MOI URGES AFRICAN LEADERS TO ATTEND OAU SUMMIT

EA041652 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1310 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, has once again urged heads of state and government in Africa to travel to Tripoli tomorrow to attend the 19th assembly of the OAU in the Libyan capital.

In a statement issued at State House, Nairobi, today, President Moi noted that despite his numerous appeals to all member states urging them to attend the summit in Tripoli, the Council of Ministers meeting which was to prepare the agenda for the summit did not achieve the quorum. President Moi added that if the quorum for the summit is not achieved, due to the differences amongst member states following the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a member of the OAU, then it will be difficult to hold a properly constituted heads of state and government assembly. He said the Kenya foreign minister, who is already in Tripoli, has been accordingly instructed on the Kenyan stand on the issue.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REBELS CONTROL NANYUKI AIRBASE

EA041400 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1327 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] We have a special announcement: The government has discounted rumors spreading in the city that the rebels were in control of the airbase at Nanyuki. A statement issued by the office of the president today said that the government was in full control of all air force bases and that the rebels were not in any position to harm anybody.

The statement advised wananchi to disregard the rumors and to go about their businesses in the normal manner. Those spreading such rumors should be reported to the authorities at once.

PAPER SAYS AIR FORCE COMMANDER NOT INVOLVED

EA050836 Nairobi THE NATION in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[By Peter Kareithi and Jimmy Achira]

[Excerpt] Air Force Commander Maj Gen P.N. Kariuki is in Kenya and was not involved in the abortive coup attempt, contrary to reports appearing in one local newspaper yesterday.

The NAIROBI TIMES in an editorial yesterday said Maj Gen Kariuki had escaped to Tanzania and contended that for all intents and purposes he must be counted as one of the ring-leaders.

Sources at the forces headquarters at Ulinzi House said Maj Gen Kariuki was in fact one of those in charge of screening air force personnel that had been captured or had surrendered to the loyal forces that put down the coup.

The chief secretary, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini, was said to be at a meeting when THE NATION contacted his office to comment on this issue.

DAR ES SALAAM: 2,000 SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

EA041112 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Reports from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, say more than 2,000 air force men involved in Sunday's attempted coup againt Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi have surrendered to the authorities.

According to the NAIROBI TIMES newspaper about 100 rebels were killed during Sunday's fighting and 125 bodies were taken to the morgue in Nairobi, but observers estimated that the actual number of victims was much higher, with several hundred dead and wounded. Meanwhile, the Voice of Kenya reported that Nairobi's international airport, where the rebels seized the control tower on Sunday, has been reopened.

More reports said an official investigation was trying to determine who were the leaders of the abortive coup. Government sources, quoted by the NATION newspaper, said the attempt was made by Col Mwanthi, commander of the 58th Air Calvary base at Embakasi, who was reportedly backed by former air force bases [as heard] at Eastleigh and Nanyuki.

In Tripoli, the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, sent a message to President Moi, offering assistance to support the stability and the security of the Kenyan people. He said he was awaiting Mr Moi's arrival in Tripoli for the OAU summit meeting, scheduled to open tomorrow.

THE NATION DESCRIBES SITUATION 4 AUGUST

EA050842 Nairobi THE NATION in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Blamuel Njuri and Edward Rhinaa report]

[Text] Sporadic gunfire continued yesterday in some parts of the city following last Sunday's abortive coup.

Residents of Kiberia and its environs were awakened early yesterday by sounds of intense gunfire in the slum areas and around the Nairbo Dam.

After the 7:00 AM curfew lapse, thousands of residents were turned back home by police and military personnel who had unleashed a tight-rope dragnet in the area. No one was allowed into or out of the area for several hours.

Within the estate contingents of army, police and General Service Unit with administrative police reinforcements carried out intensive house-to-house searches and combed compounds and bushes for rebel troops and arms.

A similar operation was mounted in Eastleigh and Mathere Valley. Residents of some parts of Eastleigh were later freed and allowed to go about their business.

Residents of (Eastlands) reported hearing shooting earlier in the night but the situation was calm by day-break.

Isolated shoot-outs were reported on Tuesday afternoon in the city centre. One of the shoot-outs took place outside the NATION House between snipers apparently hidden in a three-storey house opposite the fire station. The sniper aimed a shot at two policemen on patrol and missed. The police returned fire and took positions at the fire station. Moments later gun-fire was heard near Nairobi River. There were no reports of casualities but several arrests were made.

Yesterday, the city centre was thronged by workers returning to duty or viewing the damage caused on business premises by looters. Government and public offices were open and business was slowly gathering momentum. Some banks remained closed but a larger number of branches were open for business. The commercial life, however, was far from normal. Some of the looted shops remained empty while repairs were being carried out.

Mathare Valley was sealed off and hundreds of residents fled to adjacent Eastleigh. Police combed the shanty town in an effort to recover looted property. Some Mathare residents could be seen walking away with baggage. Juja Road was blocked by army, police and the General Service Unit personnel. Motorists and pedestrians were not allowed through or allowed to Mathare Valley. Police vehicles transported recovered looted property taken to safety. A large number of people were lined up in Mathare with their property while police kept watch. An eyewitness told THE NATION yesterday some property had been recovered in Mathare Valley which included telephone sets. Television sets, refrigerators, cookers and rolls of clothing were among the items found. Some telephone sets were found in toilets. A man who had just arrived from Busia said he could not reach home in Kariobangi South as police had sealed off Juja Road. He said there were thorough searches on travellers approaching Nairobi yesterday.

AFP Correspondent's Report

AB041049 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 4 Aug 82

[By Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 4 (AFP) -- Kenya was today counting the human and financial cost of the abortive coup d'etat at the weekend against President Daniel arap Moi as the search for escaped rebels continued.

A house-to-house hunt was under way in the southwest district of Kibera, where security forces were looking for looters as well as people involved in the coup attempt. Residents of Kibera were ordered to remain in their homes.

A helicopter crisscrossed the Nairobi National Park, eight kms (five miles) from the center of the capital, to check reports that rebels had fled into the woods.

The capital, meanwhile, was returning to normal today, with the international airport reopened and public transport resuming service.

The three daily newspapers appearing today put rebel deaths in the wake of the coup bid at between 100 and 250, although a police source quoted in THE NATION said it was difficult to put forward an exact figure which might, he said, "demoralize" the armed forces.

At least 100 civilians were said to have died as well, and that toll was expected by both police and military sources to rise. Security forces yesterday were still picking up bodies in the streets and local hospitals had to move pregnant women into other facilities to make way for the wounded.

Since Monday, Kenyan radio and television have carried appeals to the population to return to work, and a message from President Moi thanking the army and police for their loyalty and blaming widespread incidents of looting on students and rebels. There was as yet no answer to the question of whether the coup attempt was mounted solely by the military or whether civilians were involved.

The press published a photograph today from Monday's Cabinet meeting at which government members reaffirmed their loyalty to the president. Almost a dozen were missing, but most ministers and members of Parliament generally spend their weekends in their home districts.

Vice-President Mwai Kibaki, among those not at the meeting, was at work, his office said when questioned by telepone.

The NAIROBI TIMES said that the head of the air force had fled to Tanzania and should be considered one of the coup leaders. A Kenyan delegation reportedly flew to Dar es Salaam yesterday aboard a military plane to demand the return of four air force men and the plane that took them to Tanzania Sunday after the coup failed.

THE NATION appealed to authorities to release the names of people killed or arrested and urged that those under arrest be tried soon so as to put an end to a period of "uncertainty and thus insecurity."

More than 1,000 looters have been arrested, the paper said, adding that at one police station some 100 suspects, ranging from old people to children, and 10 tons of stolen articles were held. A businessman quoted by THE NATION said that 300 to 400 shops had been looted in the center of town alone, and losses might total 500 million shillings (50 million dollars).

TANZANIA

GOVERNMENT 'STILL INTERROGATING' KENYAN OFFICERS

EA041934 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1700 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam -- The Government of Tanzania has allowed the Kenyan Government to take its military aircraft which landed unscheduled at Dar es Salaam airport on Sunday following the attempt to overthrow the Kenyan Government. The authorization from the Tanzanian Government came after discussions between senior Interior Ministry officials and a five-man Kenyan Government delegation led by Maj Mbonyat yesterday. The Buffalo plane is still at Dar es Salaam International Airport.

Briefing the Tanzanian News Agnecy, SHIHATA, Minister of Information and Culture Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago said that the talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

The Kenyan delegation, which arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday, left for home today.

Mwakawago added that the Tanzanian Government is still interrogating the four military officers who landed at the airport with the Kenyan military aircraft.

GHANA

RAWLINGS ASKS WOMEN TO SUPPORT REVOLUTION

AB011214 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has said the exploitation of the people will continue if they remain ignorant of the economic factors and forces that determine their lives. It is, therefore, necessary for every Ghanaian to acquire certain basic knowledge about the situation. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was speaking at the inauguration of the Western Region branch of the 31 December Women's Movement in Takoradi yesterday.

He stressed that the economic situation of the country gave no one any hope in the future. This situation, he said, led to the events of 4 June 1979 and 31 December 1981. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said these actions were taken for the sake of the people. He called on women, whom he described as a motivating factor in national development, to contribute effectively toward the success of the revolution. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings appealed to women to strive and to win the respect of their male folk, adding that respect is won and not forced on people.

The PNDC chairman emphasized that the path to success is a difficult one and he called on Ghanaians to accept the challenge now facing them. He said there is only one condition of achieving success, that is, to restore the social relationship that does not hold anybody in an inferior position. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stated that the struggle has been started on the platform of equality. This, he said, is a clear recognition of each other's worth so that, at the end of it all, there will be an equitable distribution of whatever has been achieved. He advised the women not to make the movement a ceremonial affair but, as he put it, give it a substance.

A member of the National Defense Committee, Mr Mustafa Musa, said that nothing is complete without the women. Changes in all aspects of human life must first come from women. They must, therefore, play an active role in the current revolution. The Western regional organizer of the movement, Miss Anthony Rutherford, appealed to the women to do away with antisocial activities and join in the fight for national reconstruction.

DAMUAH: GHANAIANS 'FED UP' WITH LAWLESSNESS

AB011119 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], the Reverend Dr Damuah, has emphasized that it is now the determination of the council to ensure that law and order prevail in the country.

Speaking at the first speech on prize-giving day of the Royal International Preparatory School in Accra, the Reverend Dr Damuah said Ghanaians are fed up with certain people taking the law into their hands and it is time we put a stop to all acts of lawlessness which soil the image of Ghana.

The PNDC member, who recently returned from an official assignment in Spain, said people abroad have got the wrong impression that Ghana is, as he put it, a jungle land where brutalities and molestations are meted out without let or hindrance. The PNDC will, therefore, do its best to correct this unfortunate picture, he said.

The Reverend Dr Damuah referred to two incidents in Accra last Friday, in which the offices of the ECHO publication and a number of lodge houses were destroyed. He said these shameful acts have undermined the various purposes of the revolution which is to build and not to destroy. He said the greatest thing that has occurred in this country since independence is the holy war and it is being fought with holy weapons based on hardwork, honesty, sincerity and patriotism and nothing more. The Reverend Dr Damuah announced that the National Center for Religious Affairs and Social Action would organize a peaceful march round the major city streets of Accra next Saturday in protest against the recent kidnappings, molestations and acts of violence in the country.

The managing proprietor of the school, Mr Koffi Newman, said preparatory schools should be allowed to write the middle school leaving certificate examinations. He said the argument that they do not need the certificate is untenable, rather it would be of benefit to those unfortunate people who cannot afford to further their education.

PNDC MEMBER ADVISES ACCOMODATING DISSENT

AB040811 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Mr Amartey Kwei, has advised supporters of the revolution to accommodate dissenting views about the ongoing democratic process in the country.

He said some views of other people may be directly opposed to the present process but that does not mean such opposing views should be met with violence.

Addressing a rally organized by the Oboasi coordinating committee of workers' defense committees, [WDC], Mr Kwei said the revolution is not directed against identifiable groups like the Association of Recognized Professional Bodies. We need all professionals with different talents to make the nation succeed. He said the revolution is prepared to extend the hand of welcome to all to ensure its success.

Mr Kwei said maturity must be made to reflect at all levels of the revoluion and hoped that workers would employ the new power given to them in a way that would bring more relief to them. Mr Kwei called for more demonstrations of support to the revolution but, however, condemned violent demonstrations and wanton destruction of state property which, he said, are always difficult to replace. We must preserve and not destroy, he said, and urged the people to work through the PDC's [people's defense committees] and WDC's to expose and fight against injustices in the society. The PNDC member warned the PDC's and WDC's against maneuvers by antirevolutionaries and hoped that they would continue to be the base of increased productivity at working places.

A representative of the coordinating committee of PDC's in Ashanti pointed out that Ghanaians were not led but had been subjected to uninterrupted and systematic exploitation since independence. He reminded the defense committees about their potentiality and urged them not to relent in ensuring that the new democratic structures work for the benefit of the masses.

GOVERNMENT, BISHOPS HOLD 2-DAY MEETING

AB301440 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] A 2-day meeting between the government and the Catholic Bishops Conference ended at the Castle today. The two sides discussed issues of national importance.

The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Chris Atim, a member of the council, some PNDC secretaries and members of the National Defense Committee represented the government.

Speaking for the Bishops' Conference, the Catholic bishop of Kumasi, the Right Reverend Akwesi Sarpong, said the conference is prepared to cooperate with the PNDC to find solutions to the country's problems. He noted that the Catholic Church has been assisting in some vital areas of national reconstruction and development. These are the fields of health, education, agriculture and social welfare. Bishop Sarpong, who is also the vice president of the conference, said the church will not hesitate to continue offering assistance in these fields. He, however, expressed concern about the conditions of living, especially in the rural areas, as far as social amenities are concerned. The plight of people in those areas should be considered as a priority in national development. Bishop Sarpong emphasized that no nation can be developed without the active participation of all its people. He, therefore, appealed to the PNDC to release some of the people in detention who are honest and hardworking.

The president of the Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Peter (Derry) of Tamale was grateful to the PNDC for allowing the meeting. He said the church has a responsibility to the people, that is, to save their bodies and souls. It is, therefore, necessary for the church and the government to come together to build the nation.

Replying, the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botwe, thanked the bishops for showing concern for the nation's problems. He said the PNDC inherited a chaotic economic situation. However, it has made efforts to reverse this trend. For instance, moves have been made to reestablish the country's credit worthiness. Dr Botwe emphasized that the country may achieve self-sufficiency in the production of maize and cassava within the next 3 years.

AUSTIN SAYS COUNTRY GOING 'NEITHER EAST NOR WEST'

AB011134 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The secretary for information, Mr Ato Austin, said yesterday that Ghana is neither going East nor West and all that the revolution seeks to achieve is respectability and equal justice based on the principles of cooperation with these [as heard] foreign countries. Mr Ato Austin was speaking at a ceremony in Accra to mark the formal handing over of the National Film and Television Institute, Nafti, to the Ghana Government.

He said the much-talked about imperialism does not mean that Ghanaians are against any foreign country in particular, but are only questioning the social structure that has put Ghanaians in their present difficulties and hindered their progress over the years. He expressed the gratitude of the government and people of Ghana to the Friendrich Herbert Foundation and the West German Government for the free equipment and personnel to run the institute. Mr Ato Austin charged the Ghanaian officials to take proper care of the machines and equipment. He said even though the media have a responsiblity in educating the people, they have not achieved this aim due to the distraction in the past. But the difficulties Ghanaians are facing now should encourage them to work harder and rely on their own resources.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE ON SDAR ISSUE, OAU DIFFICULTIES

AB020602 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 1 Aug 82

["Second part" of President Sekou Toure's speech at the ordinary session of the Conakry Regional Revolutionary Council on 30 July in Conakry -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The OAU is facing deep dissension over the Western Sahara issue. The issue was brought up for the first time at the 14th OAU summit in Mauritius in 1977. The Polisario then submitted a request seeking recognition from the organization as a liberation movement. After consideration, the request was turned down by the summit. And until now, the Polisario has not been recognized by the OAU. Up to now, the Polisario has had no seat on the Liberation Committee.

If the OAU has up to now not recognized the Polisario, how can a creation of that movement be recognized by the OAU? The crisis henceforth can only be blamed on those who have deliberately violated the OAU Charter and trampled the morale of our organization. This situation pours ridicule on Africa. Africa knows what part Guinea played in the creation of the OAU and, for us, this organization is the tool for the emancipation of our continent. We do not want it to be the tool of a country in the service of a national policy designed to bring Africa under subjugation. The champions of dissension take the liberty of saying anything. We will not reply to their nonsense for they want to divert attention. They now say the Polisario is supported by revolutionaries opposed by reactionaries.

Some time later, they say: The United States wants to boycott the Tripoli summit and uses some states to bring the OAU to a standstill. If I were the United States, I would answer: "Yes. It is true because I told you to make the illegal and unwarranted decision in Addis Ababa. Let those protesting that decision protest against me, the United States." That is how I would have answered. One can look back at my contribution at the Freetown summit: "Let us do everything to preserve the unity of our organization. Let us leave aside all useless problems and address ourselves to the solution of the real ones." When the Addis Ababa decision was announced, I immediately called the attention of all states to the seriousness of the situation. I called for an extraordinary session to resolve the crisis and to avoid paralyzing the OAU. They rejected the suggestion. The majority supported it but it was rejected by those behind the Addis Ababa decision.

Since Monday, crisis is taking shape in Tripoli. The Libyan leader has sent us a message pleading with me to participate in the meeting and informing me that the SDAR will attend the ministerial meeting and abstain temporarily and voluntarily from the summit. Then another message says -- hinting that the meeting will be held all the same -- that "if Guinea does not attend, we will not be able to maintain the decision to hold the 20th summit in Conakry." This is why we will not answer this. You know, some people do not know Guinea. If one supports the OAU, one must comply with its charter. If one wants to honor Africa, one has to offer a dignified picture to the rest of the world. Africa must enjoy dignity. We are in the service of the truth. We will serve the cause of Africa. To this end, we will never shirk our responsibility. We will never betray African morale. We will never sell ourselves or allow ourselves to be bought with petrodollars.

We hold the view that an extraordinary meeting is becoming more and more necessary so that our dirty linen will not be washed in public. With the commitment of every state, the basis for the smooth operation of the OAU and its institutions will be agreed upon. Ready for the revolution. Down with imperialism. Down with colonialism. Down with neocolonialism. Down with confusion. Down with lies. Ready for the revolution. The struggle continues.

MALI

PRC DONATES MEDICINE, EQUIPMENT TO HEALTH OFFICE

AB032106 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Within the framework of Mali-PRC cooperation, the PRC today donated medicine and medical equipment worth 15 million Malian francs to the Malian Health Office. This is the second part of a gift of medicine and medical equipment donated by the PRC Government to the Malian Government for 1981-83.

NIGERIA

COURT SENTENCES 'COUP PLOTTER' TO 50 YEARS

AB301716 Lagos NAN in English 1635 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Lagos, July 30 (NAN) -- A federal high court today jailed coup plotter Zanna Bukar Umoru Mandara for 50 years for attempting to overthrow the Federal Government by unconstitutional means.

Mandara was found guilty on all the four counts of the charge and is to serve 15 years each on counts one and two and 10 years each on counts three and four. The jail terms are, however, to run concurrently.

The prosecution, led by the attorney-general of the federation and minister of justice, Chief Richard Akinjide, first charged Mandara for the offence on Feb 15, this year. The prosecution called 10 witnesses and produced 23 exhibits, while the defence, led by Chief Rotimi Williams, called no witnesses.

In his judgement, the chief judge of the federal high court, Mr Justice Fred Anyaegbunam, disagreed with Chief Williams that some of the prosecution witnesses were used as agent provocateurs to commit the offence. Mr Justice Anyaegrunam said that Mandara made up his mind to commit the offence even before he invited the soldiers to assist in executing the plot. He said that none of the prosecution witnesses could be regarded as accomplices since the charge before the court was not that of conspiracy.

The judge said that the evidence given by the prosecution were testimonies of truth, adding that he believed them and accepted the evidence. He upheld that the meetings between Mandara and some of the witnesses, the gifts of money and wrist watches and the air tickets sought by him for the recruiting of soldiers [words indistinct] acts to commit the offence.

Mr Justice Anyaegbunam also held that Mandara's intention to kill President Shagari and other political leaders in the country was an obvious manifestation of Mandara's ambition to deviate the soldiers from their duties and allegiance to the president who is also the commander in chief of the armed forces.

The judge held that Mandara's constant reference during discussions with the soldiers to their poor condition of service and the affluence of legislators was a clear attempt to incite the soldiers to mutiny.

The judge praised members of the armed forces for their cooperation in tracking down Mandara, adding that the country could have been thrown into untold holocaust but for such cooperation.

The judge said that Mandara, being a wealthy man, could have chosen other alternatives of developing the country other than financing a coup.

STEEL MINISTER BRIEFS PRESS ON SOVIET VISIT

AB311030 Lagos NAN in English 0930 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Lagos, July 30 (NAN) -- The minister of steel development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, said in Lagos today that he had suggested to the Soviet Government that the billet mill at Ajakuta be commissioned in 1984 instead of the scheduled date of 1985.

The minister was briefing newsmen on the outcome of his recent visit to the Soviet Union over the Ajakuta steel project. He said that he made the suggestion so that the mill would feed the inland rolling mills in Katsina, Jos, and Oshogbo with blooms instead of the importation of the "more expensive billets."

Malam Makele also said that he proposed that the commissioning of the thermal power plant should be advanced to complement NEPA's [National Electrical Power Authority] power supply to the rolling mills to avoid any operational breakdown.

"The visit has given us the assurance that what we are getting from the Soviet Union is nothing but the best manufactured according to modern technology and international standards," he said.

Malam Makele said that the logistical problems which the Societe General de Suveilance had with the joint inspection of the factory equipment at Ajakuta were resolved during his discussion with the officials of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. He said that he was satisfied with the welfare of Nigerians studying in various steel plants in that country.

SENEGAL

DIOUF REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS, PLO

AB311403 Paris AFP in French 1244 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Dakar, 31 Jul (AFP) -- Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has reaffirmed his "strongest" support for the Palestinian people and the PLO in a speech given before his party's National Council in Dakar on Saturday.

He also appealed to the international community to "continue putting on Israel any pressure that will be needed to bring it to conform with the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations, beginning by putting a [words indistinct] presently perpetrated against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, to evacuate Beirut as well as all Lebanese territory."

The Senegalese head of state affirmed that no lasting peace can be restored in the Middle East without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories including Jerusalem and without the recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinians [words indistinct] legitimate representative.

He finally recalled that Senegal has accorded diplomatic status to the PLO representation in Dakar and stressed that Senegal's support for the Palestinian struggle "is based both on the just cause of the Palestinians and a sense of solidarity."

Appeals Against SDAR

AB311358 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Dakar, July 31 (AFP) -- Senegalese President Abdou Diouf today appealed to African heads of state to resist endorsing the admission to the Organisation of African Unity of the disputed Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR).

Mr Diouf charged that the SDAR's admission to the OAU at a ministerial meeting last February was "an illegal act and above all politically inopportune" and called on heads of state to continue searching for a negotiated settlement of such problems.

The Senegalese leader is prominent among those heads of state who have said they will not attend the forthcoming OAU summit in Tripoli if the SDAR is represented.

Mr Diouf said that to maintain African unity, the Saharan issue should be tackled afresh on the basis of decisions already taken by OAU heads of state and government.

The OAU chiefs have called for a self-determination referendum in the territory claimed by Morocco, with details to be worked out by an OAU committee set up for this purpose, he noted.

SOCIALIST PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION ON AFRICAN ISSUES

AB011306 Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, 1 Aug (AFP) -- In the final resolution adopted at the end of its National Council meeting in Dakar on Saturday, Senegal's Socialist Party "asks African heads of state to do everything to find a legal solution to the Saharan problem that preserves the cohesion of the OAU."

The Senegalese Government has decided not to participate in the OAU summit in Tripoli, which should theoretically open on 5 August as a protest against "the nonrespect of the organization's charter which permitted the illegal admission of the SDAR into the OAU."

The Socialist Party's final resolution also states that the National Council "asks the United States to put pressure on Israel to stop the massacre which continues in Lebanon" and "expresses its total support for the PLO, which no force will ever be able to destroy."

The National Council, the text continues, "asks Iran and Iraq to engage in a fraternal dialogue for peace" and "calls on all international organizations, especially the peace mission of the Islamic conference, to use every means for this dialogue to be initiated."

The final resolution asks Somalia and Ethiopia to "accept a solution to their conflict through dialogue" and its hopes the OAU will play a mediation role.

The National Council of the Senegalese Socialist Party "condemns South Africa for its aggression against Angola and Mozambique and the apartheid policy it practices in its territory." It asks the five nation Western contact group (United States, Great Britain, Canada, West Germany and France) on Namibia and the United Nations "to put pressure on South Africa for the immediate accession" of Namibia to independence.

The final resolution finally states that the National Council "calls for unanimity" at the next congress of the Senegalese Socialist Party in nominating President Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the party, as the party's candidate for the 1983 presidential presidential elections.

NEW 'SCIENTIFIC' SOCIALIST PARTY LEGALIZED

AB310626 Paris AFP in English 0431 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Dakar, July 31 (AFP) -- A new Senegalese political party was registered here Friday, bringing to 14 the number of parties legally recognised in the West African country. It is the African Party for the Independence of the Masses (PAPIM). Secretary General Aly Niane said it was based on scientific socialism. Senegal was allowed only four political parties until May last year, when President Abdou Diouf decided to expand the system.

TOGO

EYADEMA RECEIVES CHAD'S IDRISS MISKINE

AB031124 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The head of state, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning in Lome received several visitors. He first held discussions with Idriss Miskine, Chadian commissioner for foreign affairs and cooperation, who was accompanied by Abdoul Moussa (Tepe), his colleague in charge of planning and transport. Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Akakpo-Ahianyo and Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle were present at the audience. At the end of the exceptionally long audience, the Chadian commissioner for foreign affairs and cooperation briefed the presson his discussions with the head of state.

[Begin recording] [Miskine] Before responding to your question, I would like first of all to express my sincere thanks to the founding chairman, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, for his interest in the Chadian crisis and for the very fraternal welcome we are always accorded in Lome, which is also our capital. Concerning your question, we have had the honor of having a long audience with the founding chairman as you must have noticed. I found myself in the presence of an experienced man who is aware of current issues and who gave me a perfect analysis of both the international and Chadian situations. This is because he follows events very closely. [passage indistinct]

[Question] The signing of an agreement betwee Hissein Habre, chairman of the Chadian Council of State, and Colonel Kamougue under the auspices of President Bongo aroused particular interest in Africa. Can you give us the highlights of this agreement and tell us how this agreement was received in Chad?

[Answer] I must first of all explain the atmosphere that surrounded the entry of FAN into Ndjamena. The entry of FAN into Ndjamena was facilitated by the support of the people. We were not surprised by this victory because it was the victory of faith and perseverance. As soon as he arrived in Ndjamena, the head of state, Comrade Hissein Habre, appealed for the reconciliation of all existing factions and this appeal was well received by the people [words indistinct] and some of the factions. We had contacts with Kamougue, which resulted in the Libreville meeting. As far as we are concerned, this was a reconciliation process and not a negotiation; it was a reconciliation process. We hope this process will lead to a reconciliation very soon. In this connection, we once again appeal to the good will of our brother, Kamougue, to ensure the success of this process.

[Question] You have just returned from Tripoli, venue of the OAU heads of state conference, which is normally preceded by a ministerial council meeting.

[Answer] This was the first time that I had attended a meeting of our pan-African organization. We saw what (?was happening). The problem in Tripoli concerns the formation of a quorum. As long as a quorum is not achieved, the ministerial council meeting cannot be held. There were some informal meetings which resulted in failure. I think it is time African leaders examined this problem. In fact, the OAU is going through a crisis. We must appeal to some of the founding fathers of the OAU and to some wise heads of state so that Africa will be able to overcome the present crisis and difficulties. This can only be achieved by summoning an extraordinary meeting. I think this is the only way to ensure the survival of the OAU. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

NAMIBIA

PARTY ASKS HALT TO ELECTION PREPARATIONS

MB050833 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The special congress of the National Party in South-West Africa has called on the South African Government to stop all preparations for an election. The congress asked that South Africa should not consider negotiating again before certain conditions had been met. These included a constitutional process with clear guarantees of self-determination for the various population groups, proof beyond doubt of United Nations impartiality, visible cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Cuban and other communist-supported forces from Angola.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA, NYERERE PLEDGE TO PROMOTE COOPERATION

CA031852 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tanzania and Zambia are to work out effective measures aimed at removing bottlenecks impeding the development and bilateral cooperation of the two friendly nations. The two countries' leaders made the pledge when they opened the first round of talks at State House as part of President Nyerere's first state visit to Zambia.

Acknowledging the existence of major problems hampering the development of both countries, President Kaunda called for new strategies to tackle the challenges. Dr Kaunda noted that the two countries have since independence made great strides towards development by forming monumental institutions like Tazara, the Tanzania-Zambia road services and Tanzania-Zambia pipeline (Tazamp).

Commenting on the forthcoming OAU summit in Libya, President Nyerere predicted that the summit would succeed despite what detractors said.

Communique Stresses Friendship

CA032332 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The final joint communique marking the end of President Nyerere's first state visit to Zambia highlighted the two countries' strong bonds of friendship that (?led) to the series of talks held during the visit between President Kaunda and Nyerere. Apart from reviewing the world's trouble spots on which Zambia and Tanzania share similar views, the two leaders also reiterated the need for closer economic and technical cooperation. Emphasis was also laid on the two countries' unequivocal support for all the oppressed people the world over, particularly in southern Africa and the Middle East.

MINISTER HAILS CUBA AS 'FRIEND IN NEED'

CA032346 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Zambia has hailed Cuba for genuine efforts to assist her develop Zambia's technical, economic and other science-related fields. Education and Culture Minister Frederick Hapunda noted last night that, despite the absence of any formal bilateral cooperation pact, Cuba had offered Zambia 46 scholarships in medicine, economics and science. The minister described this as a gesture of good will, saying it proved that the Caribbean nation was, indeed, a friend in need.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE COMMENTS ON ONE-PARTY STATE, RSA TRADE

AB041910 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Harare, Aug 4 (AFP) -- The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will not impose a one-party state on Zimbabwe before the end of the current Parliament term in 1985, the prime minister has indicated.

In an interview to be published tomorrow, in the Zimbabwean monthly magazine MOTO, Mr. Mugabe stated: "We will not have a one-party state during the life of this Parliament ...but one would want to see it established during the next term of our parliamentary life."

It is the first time that Mr. Mugabe -- whose Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Party controls 57 of the 100 parliamentary seats won in the 1980 elections -- has so precisely indicated that he desires the creation of a one-party state.

The other parties in Parliament, all wary about the idea of a one-party state, are: the Patriotic Front-ZAPU of Joshua Nkomo (20 seats), the Republican Front of Ian Smith (nine of the 20 seats reserved for whites) and the United African National Council (UANC) of Bishop Abel Muzorewa (three seats).

Mr. Mugabe indicated that the creation of a one-party state will be one of the principle campaign themes of his ZANU Party in the 1985 legislative elections.

"Although my party's policy is for a one-party state, this is not an immediate objective," he said, "but we are talking about it now so that it does not alarm the people who are against unity."

Mr. Mugabe said that one of his major successes to date has been the integration into a single National Army of the three former warring forces: the guerrilla forces of his party, the guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's party and the Rhodesian forces. Although the physical aspect of integration has been completed, Mr. Mugabe said that the army needs "political education" to learn to forget their old partisan affiliations and to accept the current government, "because it is a government which has resulted from the will of the people."

The interview was conducted before the kidnapping 12 days ago of six international tourists -- the most serious of a series of incidents blamed on dissidents, former guerrillas of Mr. Nkomo's party who have deserted the new National Army,

Mr. Mugabe said that one of his biggest "headaches" is the "bottleneck on the railway system to Mozambique" and its ports Beira and Maputo, which is forcing land-locked Zimbabwe to export more than half of its goods through South Africa. He blamed South Africa for supporting the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), which has been sabotaging the transportation routes through Mozambique.

The prime minister said that Zimbabwe had to maintain its trade with Pretoria, even though it cut off diplomatic relations with the apartheid government, until Zimbabwe can find export and import markets to replace South Africa. He criticized South Africa because, he said, "South Africa continues to carry out its acts of aggression against us and against its other neighbors -- and that is happening without any provocation from us. This is a deliberate exercise to disorganize our economies and to upset our newly-established political order," he charged.

On other issues, Mr. Mugabe said that his government could not redistribute land to blacks as quickly as he would like because land purchased from white farmers must be developed for cooperative farming with proper infrastructure and the people must also be educated in the most productive farming techniques.

MINISTER ON COMMITMENT TO LAND REDISTRIBUTION

CA032342 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, Comrade Mahachi, has stressed that the government will remain committed to its large-scale land redistribution exercise through the resettlement program in order to redress the inequalities of the past. Addressing the 39th annual congress of the Commercial Farmers Union in Harare yesterday, Comrade Mahachi said so far 2 million hectares of commercial land have been bought for the resettlement of landless peasants. He said the main objective behind the acquisition of land, its redistribution, must be done on an organized and sound basis to ensure maximum utilization.

Criticizing some people's beliefs that the redistribution of commercial land to peasants will result in reduced production, Comrade Mahachi said given the adequate infrastructure, extension and credit facilities, communal farmers will be able to produce the much-needed surplus. He said the government aims at providing an extension worker for every 200 farmers as compared to the existing ratio of an extension worker for every 800 farmers.

On resettlement models, he said that emphasis is being placed on resettlement bases on the cooperative model which is in line with the government objective of socialist transformation of the economy.

Addressing the same congress, the minister of agriculture, Senator Norman, said farmers who continue to grow crops not suitable to their environment must not expect government help in times of trouble. Senator Norman blamed the failure of the restocking program in drought-stricken areas on dissidents and the reluctance of communal farmers to part with their cattle. He added that unless the government comes up with a viable restocking program which appeals to the affected farmers, the problem of restocking will not be solved.

OFFICIAL: SOME ZAPU LEADERS BEHIND BANDITRY

CA041106 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for security, Comrade Munangagwa, today gave a statement in the House of Assembly regarding the activities of bandits in Zimbabwe, He said the country has been bedevilled by a state of banditry and robbery perpetrated by dissident members of ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] and that some ZAPU leaders are behind these incidents.

Comrade Munangagwa said no new developments have taken place in the search for the tourists kidnapped last month. He pointed out that some inhabitants of the affected areas are assisting dissidents by not cooperating with the security forces.